

The Literary Digest

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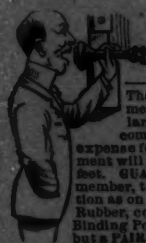
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TOPICS OF THE HOUR.

"MENDING OR ENDING THE LORDS."



THE English Liberals seem to have decided upon a vigorous crusade against the House of Lords, which has virtually vetoed the entire legislation of the present session of the House of Commons. After rejecting the Irish Home Rule Bill, the Lords have so "amended" the Parish Councils Bill and the Employers' Liability Bill that the Liberal majority in the House of Commons cannot possibly accept these measures in their present form. Sir William Harcourt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said, in a recent

speech: "It has never been more needful that Liberals should stand shoulder to shoulder. The party is about to enter a great struggle, from which it will finally emerge victorious. Is it this nation's will to be controlled by the representatives of the people, or by a Chamber representing nothing but a selfish class? I especially regret the recent actions of the Bishops. 'Property! property!' has been the chant of the Lords Temporal, and 'Amen!' has been the response of the Lords Spiritual. Lord Salisbury has thrown down the gage of battle. The Government will not shrink from the conflict. It is the business of the Liberals to convince the Lords that the people will not allow them longer to override the people's will."

The Liberal-Unionists are supporting the Liberals by voting against some of the amendments.

The Labor Party representatives in Parliament and in the Press, under the leadership of John Burns, are making a vigorous attack upon the Lords.

In the House of Commons, Henry Fowler, President of the Local Government Board, directed attention to several questionable features of the Peers' amendment of the Parish Councils Bill, and appealed to the Speaker to say whether the Peers had not infringed upon the privileges of the Commons in altering the decision of the Lower House to pay the expenses of the Parish Coun-

cils from the poor-rates. The House of Lords had been excluded, he said, from initiating or amending revenue Bills, and their action, in the case in question, seemed to him to be unconstitutional. The Speaker ruled that the Peers had exceeded their rights, and instructed the House to ignore the amendment against which Mr. Fowler had protested.

The conference of the National Liberal Federation held in Portsmouth adopted a resolution declaring that the House of Lords, by its habitual disregard of the national will, had become an unbearable abuse, and assuring the Ministry of the earnest support of the Federation on any measure of the Government looking toward securing to the House of Commons paramount authority in the State.

A meeting was held in Trafalgar Square, Sunday, February 18, to demonstrate the popular opposition to the House of Lords. The meeting adopted a resolution that the House of Lords was mischievous and useless and ought to be abolished forthwith.



SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

The Manchester Guardian accuses the Government of a want of spirit in dealing with the House of Lords. "The yielding attitude of the Ministers," it says, "has, as usual, provoked an arrogant and irresponsible assembly to greater extravagances than they would have dreamed of launching into if they had been met with unflinching and uncompromising resolution."

"Their lordships are indeed standing to their guns," says *The Weekly Times*, Manchester. "With positive recklessness they have hurled defiance at the working-class of England and their leaders in the House of Commons. We had hoped that, at least, on the purely industrial issue of the Employers' Liability Bill the House of Peers would bow to the clearly expressed opinion of the industrial portion of the community. There is a curious irony in the circumstance that persons who toil not and spin not, should thus set themselves to perpetuate conditions of work which have been shown by long experience to be unfavorable to the welfare of the workers."

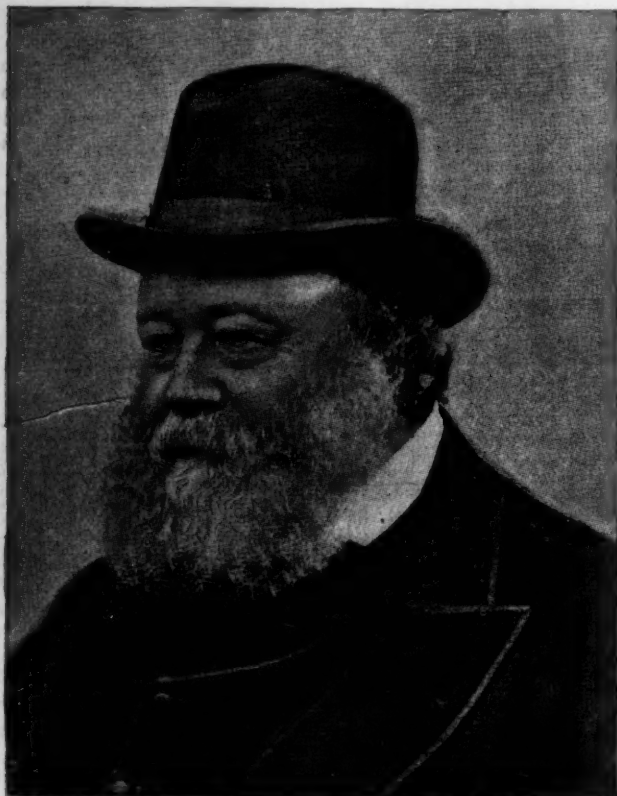
The Mercury, Leeds says: "When the country deliberately places in power a Ministry of advanced opinions, and with a definite policy based upon these opinions, it is absurd to allow an irresponsible body like the House of Lords to make ducks and drakes of the Liberal policy. It is certain that the Ministerial majority will not accept a single change in their Bills, made by the Tory Peers. But it is not of much use to appeal to the country, as Lord Salisbury's majority would remain undiminished. This is rapidly leading to a legislative deadlock."

The Times, London, says: "To recognize the checking and revising power of a Second



JOHN BURNS.

Chamber, the corrective applied by the Constitution to the dangerous autocracy of a simple majority in a single Assembly, is branded as a novel crime—'High treason against the House of Commons.' In the popular Chamber itself, the thorough examination of measures introduced by the majority is denounced as obstructive. The proposal to have an appeal to the people on strongly contested Bills is dismissed as 'a new principle of foreign



LORD SALISBURY.

origin unknown to the Constitution.' This objection is ludicrous as long as the House of Commons ignores and denounces legislative action on the part of the other branch of the Legislature."

The Daily News, London, says: "Sir William Harcourt's assurance in his Portsmouth speech that the Government will not endure the dictation of the House of Lords, fully satisfied his audience. It will also satisfy the Liberals throughout the country. It is the Peers' own fault. They have made themselves impossible."

The Chronicle, London, thinks that "to argue with the Lords as though they had a title to discuss their claims with the Commons is to admit their right of existence. That right, however, cannot longer be tolerated. The time has come, thanks to Lord Salisbury and the Archbishop of Canterbury, to cleanse the Constitution of this monstrous hereditary adhesion."

The Witness, Montreal, says: "There can be no doubt that the proposal to mend or end the House of Lords is one that appeals strongly to the sentiments of a large proportion of the English people. It seems that both the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain are very much afraid of the effect of such a campaign upon their following. Mr. Chamberlain is committed to the reform of the House of Lords, and his followers are probably too strongly in favor of it to make it possible for him or any one else to hold them back when the hunt is once up."

The World, Toronto, says: "The Radicals of England have begun a crusade against the House of Lords. It is, they say, a stumbling-block to progressive legislation. They will mend it; they prefer to end it. But they must count on the opposition of at least one-third of the people of England, and perhaps over half of them, for, if the people wished to do away with the Lords, the majority would have said so before this. But it is only the Radicals who have as yet gone out against the hereditary legislators. Bear in mind, that, when all is said and done, the English Constitution is the most satisfactory of any now in use, and the House

of Lords is, up to this date, an integral part of it. The House of Lords is not to be bought by money, and the Peers are powerful because they represent property. We believe this latter is the strongest stay they have, and the due representation of property is a growing idea even in some democratic countries."

The Empire, Toronto, says: "Party government is thoroughly understood by British electors; they recognize its safety, they appreciate its methods of warfare, and they know that with full discussion it affords the best system of framing laws for a free people. The facts also go to show that the great issues upon which the present test of strength is taking place will be settled quite constitutionally and in good time by the people."

The Glasgow Herald says: "In seeking to discredit the House of Lords, the New Radicalism has actually strengthened the position of the Second Chamber. The effect has been to shut the country up to the alternative of a Second Chamber or a Referendum. Now, the Gladstonian Party have obstinately refused to go to the constituencies upon Home Rule, and, therefore, they have themselves practically decided against the Referendum."

The Danziger Zeitung says: "The Lords have cause to be very watchful. Their power is based upon an anachronism, which greatly neutralizes the results of British suffrage. Such things can only be kept up as long as a serious quarrel between the Lords and the people is averted. If a struggle takes place between these parties, the people will be victorious and the British Upper House will cease to exist as a legislative body."

The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "No excuse can be found for the attitude which the House of Lords has taken with regard to the Parish Councils Bill. The conditions under which the English country people live are such as cannot be found in Germany since 1848. The Squire and the Parson are absolute despots, they oppress the common people in such a fashion that one wonders why the 'free' Englishmen tolerate it."

Bismarck, in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, expresses himself as follows: "If the question of giving England a new Constitution were on the carpet, opinions might differ, the question being one 'de lege ferenda'—viz., whether it would be expedient to form the House of hereditary or of elected members, or to extend or diminish the compass of its Constitutional competence. But, in view of England's present situation, it seems unsafe adversely to criticise the House, its composition, and its resistance to democratic demands. In our opinion, the Upper House forms the most important bulwark against the threatened irruption of the Irish-Liberal-Gladstonite high tide in the present struggles of the country. An intelligent German policy ought to avoid everything that looks like taking sides against the English Upper House, and that may make it appear as if German help were to be given even indirectly to Mr. Gladstone."

There is no Reason for the Existence of the Lords.

In *The Westminster Review*, London, January, Mr. B. D. Mackenzie raises the question whether this Second Chamber of the Legislature should be "mended or ended."

The chief plea for hereditary rulers rests upon the theory of the transmission of fitness to govern; and our critic contends that the chief results of the system are, firstly, to enable the worthless sons of peers to trade upon the reputation of their ancestors, and to exercise a power as legislators to which their personal charac-



Take away that bauble.—Weekly Freeman, Dublin.

ter does not entitle them; and, secondly, to make legislators of men who have rendered distinguished services in other departments of the public services calling for qualities which really unfit them to pose as legislators.

A favorite plea is that the House of Lords supplies an admirable check upon hasty and improper legislation. The notion, says Mr. Mackenzie, seems to be that, like a coach rushing down-hill, the country is "shooting Niagara," fast going to the dogs, or the devil, or some such locality, and that the Peers are a drag upon the wheels of the British chariot in its downward career. But if our past legislation has really been retrogression and not progress, the Peers have been useless, for they have never successfully opposed a radical measure demanded by the country; and if the nation's course has been onward, a veritable ascent up the Hill of Difficulty, what is the value of a drag before the wheels?

Every plea for the continued existence of the House of Lords is subjected by Mr. Mackenzie to the same merciless criticism. He says: The fact that there are at present a great number of men of the highest ability in the House of Lords is no reason at all for committing to irresponsible hands any portion of the government or the legislation of the country. A full meeting of Her Majesty's Privy Council would form the most select assembly of statesmen in the world. The learned societies of London could produce a vast display of genius and talent. For practical political ability scarcely anything could excel or rival a convocation of the editorial staffs of the London and the best provincial Press. Each or all of those assemblies combined would include a vast variety of ability and a wide and rich experience; but who would therefore dream of entrusting to any such random convention of able men the responsible trust of a nation's government? Their criticism and counsel would be valuable, their right to govern we emphatically deny.

The Antagonism to the Lords an Election Dodge.

The Edinburgh Review, January, holds a brief for the other side. It says: Enmity to the House of Lords is not a policy—it is merely an election cry. Is the Ministry really going to propose to abolish the House of Lords as a legislative chamber? Assuredly, it has not said so. Indeed, it would appear from its crude attempt at constitution-building in Ireland, that it is inclined to believe, in a general way, in the usefulness of a Second Chamber. It is difficult to discover in the speeches of Ministers that the thoughts of any one of them are projected beyond the next polling-day. Hence their preference for a cry rather than a policy.

We believe these tactics are vain. The most important question at the present time before the country is the character of the House of Commons and its efficiency to do the work for which it exists. It is the House of Commons, and not the House of Lords, which is upon its trial. Englishmen are much more interested in restoring to the House of Commons its old character and dignity as the great assembly of the nation, than in patching and tinkering the constitution of the House of Lords.

The Lords as Truly Representative as the Commons.

The subject is discussed in *Macmillan's Magazine*, London, February, the argument being mainly designed to depict the Lords as a more truly representative body, and more especially representative of the intelligence of the Nation, than is the House of Commons. The essayist aims, first, at the fallacy (so asserted) that the members of the House of Commons are elected for their legislative ability, or indeed that they are, in any true sense, the people's choice. In every election a little knot of politicians form themselves into a committee to select a man and manage the election for their own party. The people have merely to confirm the choice, which they do readily enough if the man is popular. The House of Commons consists of six hundred and seventy men, who have been chosen in this way. The House of Lords consists of about five hundred and sixty members, but four hundred and sixty is the largest number who have voted on a division. Of these about one hundred and twenty, including archbishops and bishops, have not inherited their titles, but are Peers created during the present reign. They have all been chosen by the Queen and her advisers as persons who have, in some way,

greatly distinguished themselves above their fellows, generally by service to the State, or by great eminence in some profession, art, or business. In this respect they are superior to the majority of the House of Commons, who are never above the average; and they represent very fairly the general feelings and opinions of able, successful, experienced, and wealthy men.

It is to the House of Commons that we look for the initiative in all important changes. It is chiefly by the promise of change that they secure their seats. The House of Lords represents the contented classes, and it is essential to know what these think of proposed changes. The House of Lords, although not elective, is truly representative. Their debates are often of a higher order than those of the Commons. There is less rhetoric, less repetition, far less vulgarity and personal abuse. There are no obstructive tactics, and one or two divisions settle the matter as far as the Peers are concerned.

PECKHAM REJECTED.

THE nomination of Wheeler H. Peckham to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was rejected by the Senate on February 16, by a vote of forty-one to thirty-two. Twenty-three Democrats, eight Republicans, and one Populist voted for Mr. Peckham; fifteen Democrats, twenty-four Republicans, and two Populists voted against him. On February 19, the President nominates Senator Edward Douglass White. The Senate confirms the nomination.

The battle has been fought and Senator Hill has won. Mortifying though this may be to Mr. Cleveland, it is to be hoped that he will accept defeat with as good grace as he can muster, and end the demoralizing strife.—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

The act was wise and patriotic. The candidate was not fit for the place. It is a very wholesome event.—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

Mr. Peckham is a New York lawyer of high standing, and when his name was sent to the Senate by Mr. Cleveland we believed that he ought to be confirmed. But the disclosure that he had declared a Protective Tariff unconstitutional, in contradiction to the theory of the framers of the Constitution themselves and to the uniform action of the courts from that day to this, was so startling that we are not surprised so many Republican Senators refused to vote for him.—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

By Democratic votes, Mr. Hill could not have prevailed. All he could do was to supply enough of his disreputable sort of Democrats to the number, nearly twice as great, of Republicans. The motive of these in sustaining Mr. Hill is obvious. The nomination to the Supreme Court, which the President had treated in the loftiest manner, naming in succession two men who had shown themselves independent of partisanship, these Republican Senators treated as a matter of the lowest and meanest politics. We very much mistake the temper and intelligence of the American people if the Republican schemers can gain any real advantage by such an odious game.—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

The result is, of course, mainly if not wholly the personal triumph of the basest and most corrupt politician in the Union, and the discouragement of men like Mr. Peckham who have stood by good causes in evil days, and made sacrifices for the public good.—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

The fact that Hill's opposition to Messrs. Hornblower and Peckham was entirely creditable to those gentlemen has nothing to do with the case as it stands to-day, and the people are heartily tired of the exhibition of personal hostility between the President and the senior Senator from New York.—*The Union (Rep.)*, Springfield, Mass.

The discreditable part of it is the action of President Cleveland and Senator Hill in dragging a Supreme Court justiceship down into the mud and mire of a personal and factional squabble.—*The American (Rep.)*, Baltimore.

Another prominent New Yorker, qualified by experience at the bar, legal attainments and personal integrity for the post to

which he was nominated, has been sacrificed to "Senatorial courtesy," and the revengeful purpose of Hill. D. B. Hill, with the Senate at his heels, is not a spectacle to gladden the heart of any believer in pure politics.—*The Transcript (Ind.)*, Boston.

The defeat of Mr. Peckham for the Supreme Bench is a reproach to the Senate of the United States. His fitness for the position has been so generally admitted that it may well be regarded as beyond unbiassed dispute.—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

While the defeat, by the Senate, of Mr. Peckham for Judge of the Supreme Court is not wholly unexpected, the news of his rejection for that exalted position will, nevertheless, be received with general disappointment by thinking people, because it so evidently exhibits the triumph of corrupt politics over good public policy.—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

Again has President Cleveland been defeated in his attempt to make his personal will rule the Senate.—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

President Cleveland can stand a great many such slaps as this; but it is a question whether the Republican politicians in the Senate, or the Senate itself, can stand them. The President occupies unassailable ground and we hope he will continue to hold it.—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield, Mass.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA "DISPENSARY LAW."

Governor Tillman's Argument.

Governor TILLMAN endeavors to show, in an article in *The North American Review*, February, New York, that the Dispensary Law of South Carolina is a complete success.

The Law went into effect in last July. It wiped licensed saloons out of existence, and the State became the only dealer in intoxicants. The would-be purchaser goes to the Dispensary and signs a written request for liquor, stating his age, residence, and the kind of liquor wanted. It is handed to him in a sealed package, and cannot be consumed on the premises. Fifty-four employees, working ten hours a day, are unable to bottle the liquor and keep up with the demand. There are now fifty dispensaries running. It is estimated that the State will derive a profit of \$158,000 (at least) from this year's sales.

The Governor refers with some bitterness to the opposition the Law has encountered. He says that the Law has produced some comical alignments and alliances in the efforts to obstruct it. Newspapers which have always fought prohibition have suddenly become strong prohibitionists, while the radical prohibitionists have been found shoulder to shoulder with bar-keepers and liquor-men in opposing the new system, which every moderate prohibitionist and impartial observer has declared a great success. The whiskey-men are really more opposed to it than they have ever been to prohibition pure and simple.

The advantages of the system are summed up by the Governor as follows:

1. The element of personal profit is destroyed, thereby removing the incentive to increase the sales.
2. A pure article is guaranteed, as it is subject to chemical analysis.
3. The consumer obtains honest measure of standard strength.
4. Treating is stopped, as the bottles are not opened on the premises.
5. It is sold only in the day-time; this under a regulation of the board, and not under the law.
6. The concomitants of ice, sugar, lemons, etc., being removed, there is not the same inclination to drink remaining, and the closing of the saloons, especially at night, and the prohibition of its sale by the drink, destroy the enticements and seductions which have caused so many men and boys to be led astray and enter on the downward course.
7. It is sold only for cash, and there is no longer "chalking up" for daily drinks against pay-day. The workingman buys his bot-

tle of whiskey Saturday night, and carries the rest of his wages home.

8. Gambling-dens, pool-rooms, and lewd houses, which have hitherto been run almost invariably in connection with the saloons, which were thus a stimulus to vice, separated from the sale of liquor, have had their patronage reduced to a minimum, and there must necessarily follow a decrease of crime.

9. The local whiskey-rings, which have been the curse of every municipality in the State, and have always controlled municipal elections, have been torn up root and branch, and the influence of the bar-keeper as a political manipulator is absolutely destroyed. The police, removed from the control of these debauching elements, will enforce the law against evil-doing with more vigor, and a higher tone and greater purity in all governmental affairs must result.

The Press Generally Do Not Approve of the Law.

The Gazette, Fort Worth, Texas, says: It cannot be contended that the South Carolina experiment is a success. The social organization of the State is disturbed as it has not been since the war, neighbors are embittered against one another, a class of spies is being propagated from whose espionage nothing is sacred, the people of the country are being set against the people of the towns, and everybody has an ill feeling toward everybody else.

The News and Courier, Charleston, S. C., says: It is true that "Governor Tillman is having a very hard time of it," and it is true that his whiskey law "cannot be enforced," but it is not true that "at home they are shooting down his dispensary-spies." On the contrary, "his dispensary spies" are shooting down quiet and inoffensive people at home. The only blood shed in South Carolina has been shed by Governor Tillman's dispensary-spies, acting under orders from him and under his official protection.

The Voice (Proh.), New York, thinks that Governor Tillman makes out a pretty strong case for the system as it would be if the element of public profit were eliminated, and the consequent efforts to force dispensaries upon communities that don't want them. That profit-feature will rot the system if it is not removed.

The Observer, New York, says: It must be remembered, that many competent lawyers believe the Law to be unconstitutional, in that it gives to the State a function belonging only to individual citizens. Nevertheless, the failure of the experiment is by no means assured, and there will be general hope among the friends of temperance everywhere, that it may have the fairest possible trial.

The New England Home (Proh.), Hartford, says: The essential factor in the situation is that, under the Dispensary Law, the Governor is using the authority and power of the State to punish as a crime in citizens exactly the same thing which the Law makes legitimate and honorable for the State, that is, liquor-selling for revenues. There is involved here an essential contradiction which makes the State's position impossible of maintenance.

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The report of the special Commission, created by the last Legislature, upon the Norwegian or Gothenburg system of regulating the liquor-traffic, has recently been submitted. The Commissioners state that the result of the system is held to be, in part, "that the cases of drunkenness directly traceable to the bars of the company have greatly declined in number, and, secondly, that the insobriety still prevalent in Gothenburg is chiefly attributable to the almost unrestricted sale of strong malt liquors. The latter conclusion is unconditionally indorsed by the total-abstinence people, who regard beer as their chief enemy. The traffic has been restricted to meet what has been regarded as the legitimate demands of the people and subjected to a sensible control. Private profit-making has been abolished and the business is conducted for the benefit of the community." The Commissioners are so well convinced, on the whole, of the success of the system and of its fitness for this State that they recommend that it be permitted to every municipality which shall vote for it in preference to the existing license system. This will carry out our present principle of local option and will give the system a

standing where it can be tried, without going into operation at once as a law of the entire State.

The Journal, Minneapolis, says: The chief merit of the plan lies in the great reduction of drinking-places and the elimination of private profit and political liquor-rings. The contracting company is under such heavy restrictions that an all-night "bum," as practised in this country, would be impossible in Gothenburg.

The system is far better than the South Carolina State control of the traffic, and as it will probably be given a trial in Massachusetts the experiment will be watched with interest. There is one sure result of this system which will cause it to be antagonized in this country wherever it is proposed to introduce it. It removes the saloon from politics. Any reasonable system which accomplishes such result is worthy of favorable consideration.

IS SOCIALISM INEVITABLE?

IN his "Reminiscences of Professor Tyndall," Herbert Spencer, in referring to the former's belief in personal government, says:

"Divergent as our beliefs and sentiments were in earlier days, there has been in recent days mutual approximation. A conversation with him, some years since, made it manifest that personal experience had greatly shaken the faith he previously had in public administrations, and made him look with more favor on the view of State-functions held by me. On the other hand, my faith in free institutions, originally strong (though always joined with the belief that the maintenance and success of them is a question of popular character), has in these later years been greatly decreased by the conviction that the fit character is not possessed by any people, nor is likely to be possessed for ages to come. A nation of which the legislators vote as they are bid, and of which the workers surrender their rights of selling their labor as they please, has neither the ideas nor the sentiments needed for the maintenance of liberty. Lacking them, we are on the way back to the rule of the strong hand in the shape of the bureaucratic despotism of a socialistic organization, and then of the military despotism which must follow it; if, indeed, some social crash does not bring this last upon us more quickly. Had we recently compared notes I fancy that Tyndall and I should have found ourselves differing but little in our views concerning the proximate social state, if not of the ultimate social state."

Referring to this confession, Mr. Smalley, the London correspondent of *The New York Tribune*, says: Nobody has protested more earnestly against rash generalizations in Sociology, or against deductions from insufficient data, than Mr. Herbert Spencer. Yet seldom has there been a generalization more rash, or a deduction from a narrower range of facts, than this to which Mr. Spencer now sets his name. He lends the weight of his great, and deservedly great, authority to a declaration which will be hailed everywhere by the champions of reactionary despotism as a testimony to the truth of their own conception of the political needs of the modern world. It is quite obvious that Mr. Spencer has England in mind, and England only. It is in England, at least as he sees it, that legislators vote as they are bid. That is his way of saying that he does not like party government or the tyranny of the Caucus. It is in England that the workers surrender their rights of selling their labor as they please; in other words, it is in England that the Trades-Unions are all-powerful, or more powerful than anywhere else. It would be perfectly possible to agree with him on both points and yet to ask two questions. First, does submission to the Caucus or to the Trades-Union really involve a surrender of all those liberties which are at the foundation of free institutions? Second, if this be true of England, is it true of other countries where free institutions also exist? Mr. Spencer is deeply impressed, as every observer is impressed, by the growing strength of those social and political influences which, neither in England nor anywhere else, make for freedom. He has more or less abandoned his belief in individualism because the individuals nearest to him fall short of his standard as the sustaining elements of free institutions. Is that a philosophical attitude? Is it defensible, whether logically or practically? Scant must have been his stock of faith if it gives way in presence of a state of facts, social and

political, which are probably transient and are certainly not universal.

The New York Sun says: So far as this country of free institutions goes, the melancholy forecast of Mr. Spencer is not justified by anything in the existing political situation. The indications are all the other way. The people are showing that they have the ideas and the sentiments "needed for the maintenance of liberty." The majority of workers, too, refuse to "surrender their rights of selling their labor where they please;" and instead of the tyrannical power of labor-organizations increasing, the signs of rebellion against it multiply. It rests on a principle fatal to human liberty; and with a foundation so rotten it is bound to tumble to pieces. The very triumph of the Socialism of Populism in the legislation of Congress at the moment is the precursor of its speedy repudiation by the people. Inevitably, its class-legislation, devised for extortion from the few, will prove injurious to the many. Its theories are self-destructive. We trust and believe that Mr. Spencer will live to see his melancholy conclusions thus disproved by facts.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: The threat of a Socialism worse than any other form of oppression hangs over the whole civilized world, and every nation and people must fight it as a foe more insidious than any that could come with armies. The danger is greatest in Europe because of the prevailing recognition of the fact that changes of forms of Government are coming without any definite conception of what they are to be; but in our country as well, the need of the hour is a clearer knowledge that political reforms are to be achieved through more strict limitations of the powers of Government rather than through their extension on socialistic lines. In all political constitutions there is too little limitation on the powers of legislation.

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

The Cause of the Distress.

THE *Social Economist*, New York, January, takes a very cheerless view of the situation. For more than twenty years, it says, the country has been exceedingly prosperous, and such a spectacle as now presents itself is entirely unfamiliar to the present generation.

And all this is accepted only as a promise of what is yet to come. It is assumed that we are now only in the midst of the trouble—in a state of social disruption brought about by political interference with economic laws and economic conditions.

The existing stagnation of trade is pointed to as involving necessary retrenchments on all hands, and these retrenchments as still further enhancing existing evils. On the railways, for instance, decrease in traffic will necessitate a rise in rates, and that means increased cost of food-products, and so with prices going up, and wages going down, there is little hope of an early return to past conditions of prosperity.

Summing up, the writer says: The standard of living of the masses will be lowered, the market restricted, and the incentive to large aggregate production and low cost will be diminished. Industries will not, therefore, resume upon the same immense scale upon which they have been conducted during the past few years. The high standard of our living, as a people, has been the source and cause of our prosperity as a nation. To lose that is to suffer a serious and perhaps irretrievable setback in national development and civilization.

Poverty's Cry.

Leslie Kane, in *Demorest's Magazine*, New York, March, treats of the existing distress and the measures taken for its relief. It is estimated that in five of the greatest industrial centers of the country, the bread-winners out of employ number no less than four hundred thousand in a population of four and a half millions. These are supposed to constitute from one-quarter to one-third of the whole bread-winning residents. The suffering consequent on such a condition is portrayed graphically by pen and photograph; but, happily, it is cheering to know that the most serious results of such a condition of affairs are generally

averted, and the wholesale suffering alleviated to a very great extent by those who, having something to spare and share, come forward to relieve the unfortunate. The case having been thus stated, the remainder of the article is devoted mainly to a notice of what is being done for the relief of the unfortunates by the several charity organizations of New York City; but some special cases are cited to show how very little one-half of the world really known of how "the other half lives" in such times as these.

Methods of Relief.

Mr. Streeter, in his paper in *The Month*, London, February, divides the unemployed into two great classes: the first, comprising all those whose work is subject to seasonal or periodical interruption, sometimes extending over even years of general depression; the second, comprising the submerged tenth whose members are below the required standard of efficiency. Of the first, he says: "They constitute a force, not to be modified but to be reckoned with as it stands;" the second is represented as developing into an open sore, and eating into national prosperity. Between these two classes of the unemployed—the skilled and only temporarily out of work, and the unskilled and permanently out of work—he does not find any dividing line; there is a constant infiltration from above, downward; and, to a lesser extent, from below, upward. The first step downward is almost invariably the result of drink; while the few isolated cases of reclamation, that have come under Mr. Streeter's notice, have almost invariably owed their first step upward to a "little human sympathy."

Passing from this general review of the subject, the writer proceeds on to the discussion of the several relief-agencies—Trades-Unions, Friendly Societies, Labor-Bureaux, and the Poor-Law (the Charity Organization Society does not concern itself with the permanently unemployed). The poor-law system is condemned, because the relief-work has been organized on lines that accord with confirmed habits of the loafer. It provides two or three days' work a week, with intervals of loafing. "What the man out of work wants, although he does not know it, is continuity of employment. To deal effectively with this class we want an organized system of discipline without pauperization. It is no use poking at our man at intervals; he recedes more in the intervals than he advances at the pokes. He must be subjected to a steady push."

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY AND FOREIGN COMPETITION.

IT has very commonly been assumed by English manufacturers that an eight-hour day must necessarily tell ill on the position of England in competition with other nations. This view is combated by John Rae in a paper in *The Contemporary Review*, London, February, in which he attempts to show that the proposed change would not only not be such a step in the dark as was the transition from a twelve-hour to a ten-hour day, but that both experience and induction point to the conclusion that the attendant improvement in the condition of the English workman will enhance his capacity to maintain the lead in industrial competition.

It is, of course, he says, impossible to give an exact estimation beforehand of the degree in which the personal efficiency of English labor will be improved by a further reduction of hours, or the degree in which that improvement will tell on production. That can be known only by experience, and the experiments that have been already made go far to show that the fund (of surplus energy) which paid the cost of the ten-hour day is still sufficient to pay the eight-hours one. The experiment as far as it has gone seems certainly to indicate that an eight-hours day will strengthen us against foreign competition rather than otherwise because it will strengthen the precise factor in production by which our industrial supremacy has been principally maintained—viz., the high industrial energy of our work-people. Mr. Rae takes his stand on the view that industrial competition of the nations is fast becoming a mere contest in the personal productive capacity of their laborers. Improved machinery is no sooner made in one

country than it is introduced into another, and all the other conditions of the problem are being equalized. The personal factor is the decisive element in international competition under machinery as it ever was under hand-labor. The same machinery will turn out a much larger product per English hand than it will per Continental hand.

The superior working energy of the English people, common to their descendants in America and Australia, is declared by Mr. Rae to be itself the product of those high wages and short hours which are so commonly supposed to have handicapped them heavily for the race. The best-fed nations—the English and American—are the largest producers, but give other nationalities the same fare and they will soon stand on the same level. This conclusion is abundantly supported by the effect of high wages on the working capacity of the Irish in America and the Colonies. Mr. Rae does not think that the facts confirm the once-prevalent view that American workmen have a higher productive capacity than English workmen, especially in labor calling for strength; and as the American diet is more liberal than the English, he is disposed to conclude that it is offset by the longer hours. The best workmen in the world appear to be the Australian-born, and Australia is the land of the short-houred working-day.

PROSPECTS OF FREE TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW contributes an article with this title to *The Nineteenth Century*, London, February. His paper is devoted mainly to the discussion of Protection as an American policy, to the political conditions which carried Mr. Cleveland to the Presidential chair on a Free-Trade platform in 1892, and the causes of the panic which followed the meditated reversal of our Tariff policy, even before action had been taken on it. He says:

The country was paralyzed by the plunge it had deliberately taken. Every industrial and business interest in the land was inextricably interwoven with, and interdependent upon, the Protective system. A party had come into possession of the Government pledged to the uprooting of that system. It had declared in its platform that the principle of Protection was condemned by the Constitution and that its practice was robbery and fraud. Not only was its platform the most daring and explicit utterance ever given by an American party or an American statesman for Free Trade, modified only by the necessities of the revenue, but it went into office determined to carry it out. There was never so direct a mandate from a constituency to an Administration, nor an Administration which knew so well what was expected of it, and what it intended to accomplish.

The business of the country at once began to adjust itself to the proposed change. It was in an unusually conservative and healthy condition. Credits had contracted within narrow limits. There were no great institutions or enterprises in danger to precipitate trouble by their fall. But a panic is as unreasoning in the commercial world as on the field of battle. When the cry rings out, "Save himself who can," all is lost. The fear of losses if the Tariff were removed from articles which were enjoying protection paralyzed the wheels of industry. The market and the mill alike stood still. The banks became alarmed, and refused to grant the ordinary accommodations to their purchasers, and depositors in affright withdrew their deposits and locked them up in their own vaults.

Mr. Depew here digresses to show that the immediate cause of last year's panic, the weakest link, responsible for the breakdown, was the loss of confidence in silver, the wide-spread fear that the silver dollar no longer represented its nominal value, and that creditor and laborer were alike receiving payment in a coin worth only sixty-eight cents on the dollar. But the repeal of the Purchase Clause of the Sherman Bill was not followed by any general resumption of business activity, and this Mr. Depew attributes to a thorough change of heart on the part of the very men who had carried Mr. Cleveland to victory on a Free-Trade policy. The November elections are cited as conclusive evidence in support of this view. "The educational cam-

paigned for Free Trade, which, after thirty years of ceaseless labor, had finally triumphed, was in less than twelve months turned into a disastrous rout." The reaction is said to have compelled a change of front on the part of Mr. Cleveland, who, in his recent Message, hastened to assure the Nation that his Tariff programme would be carried out with due regard to existing interests. The Government said in effect, 'We are opposed on principle to the worship of Diana, but out of regard for the business and employment of our people and the prosperity of our city, we will do nothing which can injure the trade of the silversmiths of Ephesus.'"

And so, Mr. Depew argues, although the Democratic Party took its stand on the position that a Tariff for Protection is robbery, it finds itself incapable of carrying out its pledges, and in a position where it is equally hazardous to advance or retreat. The Nation clamors for action, and nothing short of a miracle would suffice to pass a measure which can materially alter the present Law, and only a miracle can prevent the return of the Protectionists to power. As to the prospects of Free Trade—there are none.

THE CONVICTION OF MCKANE.

JOHN Y. MCKANE, the Gravesend "Boss," convicted on the charge of conspiring to prevent a fair election, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in Sing Sing.

The History of the Case.

On the close of the registration in Kings county in October last, there was made public the amazing proportion of the number of names on the registry in Gravesend to the population of the town as shown by all official records of enumeration, and by the total vote in previous elections. Aroused by this disclosure, Mr. William J. Gaynor, who was a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in the district including Gravesend, dispatched to Gravesend a body of clerks to secure copies of the registration lists, in accordance with the law, that names illegally registered might be detected and that illegal voting on any registered names might be prevented. His agents were prevented by evasion and by violence from the exercise of this plain right. Then Mr. Gaynor, on the morning of election, dispatched to Gravesend a number of citizens duly authorized under the law to act as "watchers" for him at the polls, and armed with an injunction from the Supreme Court enjoining any interference with their performance of their duties. These citizens were set upon by the police of Gravesend, of whom McKane is the Chief, beaten, maltreated, and finally arrested. It will be seen that the offence charged in the indictment of McKane was committed in the first of these two series of transactions. The evidence as to the second series served to establish McKane's undisputed dominion in the politics of Gravesend, and to fix his responsibility for the acts of his tools in the first series.—*The Times, New York.*

Brooklyn, at present, is a city on a hill, and its light shines far and wide. It is furnishing object-lessons of good government and robust citizenship which the country needs to learn.—*The Tribune, New York.*

McKane has been justly convicted on the evidence. This conviction, and the punishment that follows it, will count more than any recent event for the honesty of our elections, the integrity of our institutions, and the supremacy of law.—*The Sun, New York.*

The trial has been long, tedious and costly, but the result is worth all and more than its achievement has cost. It is a great triumph for justice, a memorable vindication of the sanctity of the ballot-box.—*The Times, Brooklyn.*

The feeling of relief and satisfaction in the city at the close, with the vindication of public law and public virtue, of the celebrated McKane case, is not in the least tinged with personal vindictiveness; but there is a grateful sense of security because the guarantees of the liberties of the people abide with us in the accomplishment of justice.—*The Standard-Union, Brooklyn.*

The people have taken heart and hope from the trial. They have drawn from it the inspiration that here, government shall be

pure, law supreme, elections fair, and that the reticulated systems of concurrent crime in Gravesend, in alliance with like systems of crime in the name of politics elsewhere, shall come to an end in the enforced neutralization of their agents and in the preservation, for a warning, for an example and for a retribution, of the names and of the memories of such agents to an immortality of fame and of fire.—*The Eagle, Brooklyn.*

By the vindication of the law, a danger to society has been averted, as well as an outrage against popular suffrage punished. Needless to say, this is a matter for congratulation on the part of all law-abiding citizens.—*The Herald, New York.*

The conviction of McKane is a victory for justice and pure elections of the highest importance. What McKane did on a large scale at Gravesend has been done by smaller McKanes on a smaller scale in many places. Had he failed of conviction, election frauds would have increased in a frightful ratio hereafter. His conviction shows the law to be still paramount and a terror to evil-doers.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

Whatever may be said about election-frauds in New York, it is a fact that in no other State are they more promptly punished when proven.—*The Herald, Boston.*

MORE ABOUT HAWAII.

BOTH Houses of Congress have adopted resolutions requesting the Administration to furnish additional information with regard to Hawaii. The resolution adopted by the House is the Boutelle Resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House by what authority instructions were issued, placing the armed naval forces of the United States and the use of its ensign under the control of James H. Blount, and also to furnish the House with copies of all orders, directions, instructions, or official suggestions issued by him since March 4, 1893, concerning the movements of the naval forces at Hawaii.

The Senate Resolution requests the President to communicate all dispatches not heretofore transmitted, especially the dispatch communicating a letter from President Dole to Minister Willis specifying certain charges against the Minister.

Meanwhile, President Dole's letter, which is very long, has been printed by the newspapers in full, having been copied from the Hawaiian papers. The letter reviews the events in the Hawaiian complication and attempts to show that the attitude of the United States Minister has not been expressive of peace, but of a character to disturb and unsettle the political and industrial life of Hawaii.

Complying with the Senate's request, the President has sent to Congress the latest dispatches from Minister Willis, comprising President Dole's letter of "specifications" and Minister Willis' long reply thereto, in which he shows that his attitude has not been hostile.

The Evening Post (Ind.), New York, says: "The man who, for his sins, is forced to read the letter itself will discover, in the first place, that it was not written by Dole at all, but by the more valiant and less discreet Thurston, that it is largely based upon irresponsible newspaper chatter, and that nearly every specification contains a positive disclaimer of any intention of 'charging you or your Government' with what was, in fact, most distinctly charged in the letter of December 27. President Dole penned that heroic epistle for use in this country, and, after refusing for more than two weeks to make good his assertions of fact, turned the job over to Thurston, who now practically avows that the whole thing was only a bit of political humbug, and hopes that nobody's feelings will be hurt."

The Times (Dem.), New York, says: "There was nothing in Mr. Willis' instructions or his conduct or in any declaration of our Government indicating an intention to use force for the restoration of the monarchy, but Dole got it into his head that the goings-on and the outgivings which he did not understand meant that and nothing else. It made him nervous, and he deemed it necessary to prepare for some sort of outbreak or disorder which he imagined would be the consequence. Willis' quiet procedure and Dole's apprehensive movements, neither fully understood, doubtless caused a good deal of tension at Honolulu. But the American Minister, having no notion of resorting to force and not appreciating the nervous suspicion with which he was regarded, failed to understand the motives of Dole's proceedings."

LETTERS AND ART.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

HERBERT SPENCER.

I KNEW Tyndall more than forty years. I was introduced to him very shortly after he gave, in 1852, the lecture by which he won his spurs, proving, as he then did, to Faraday himself, that Faraday had been wrong in denying diamagnetic polarity. Though both of us had pronounced opinions about most things,



HERBERT SPENCER.

and though neither had much reticence, the years which have elapsed since we first met witnessed no interruption of our cordial relations.

I need not dwell on the more conspicuous of Professor Tyndall's intellectual traits, for these are familiar to multitudes of readers. His copiousness of illustration, his closeness of reasoning, and his lucidity of statement have been sufficiently emphasized by others. Here I will remark only on certain powers of thought, not quite so obvious, which have had much to do with his successes. Of these the chief is "the scientific use of the imagination." He has himself

insisted upon the need for this, and his own career exemplifies it. There prevail, almost universally, very erroneous ideas concerning the nature of imagination. Superstitious peoples, whose folklore is full of tales of fairies and the like, are said to be imaginative: while nobody ascribes imagination to the inventor of a new machine. Were this conception of imagination the true one, it would imply that, whereas children and savages are largely endowed with it, and whereas it is displayed in a high degree by poets of the first order, it is deficient in those having intermediate types of mind. But, as rightly conceived, imagination is the power of mental representation, and is measured by the vividness and truth of this representation. So conceived, it is seen to distinguish not poets only, but men of science: for in them, too, "imagination bodies forth the forms [and actions] of things unknown." It does this in an equal and sometimes even in a higher degree; for, strange as the assertion will seem to most, it is nevertheless true that the mathematician who discloses to us some previously unknown order of space relations, does so by a greater effort of imagination than is implied by any poetic creation.

This constructive imagination (for we are not concerned with mere reminiscent imagination), here resulting in the creations of the poet and there in the discoveries of the man of science, is the highest of human faculties. With this faculty Professor Tyndall was largely endowed. In common with successful investigators in general, he displayed it in forming true conceptions of physical processes previously misinterpreted or uninterpreted; and, again, in conceiving modes by which the actual relations of the phenomena could be demonstrated; and, again, in devising fit appliances to this end. But, to a much greater extent than usual, he displayed constructive imagination in other fields. He was an excellent expositor; and good exposition implies much constructive imagination. A prerequisite is the forming of true ideas of the mental states of those who are to be taught; and a further prerequisite is the imagining of methods by which, beginning with conceptions they possess, there may be built up in their minds the conceptions they do not possess. Of constructive imagination, as displayed in this sphere, men at large appear to be almost devoid: as witness the absurd systems of teaching which in past times, and in large measure at present, have stupefied, and still stupefy, children by presenting abstract ideas before they have any concrete ideas from which they can be drawn. Whether as lecturer or writer, Professor Tyndall carefully avoided this vicious practice.

In one further way was his constructive imagination exemplified. When at Queenwood College, he not only took care to set forth truths in such ways, and in such order, that the comprehension of them developed naturally in the minds of those he

taught, he did more: he practised those minds themselves in constructive imagination. He so presented his problems as to exercise their powers of investigation. He did not, like most teachers, make his pupils mere passive recipients, but made them active explorers. As these facts imply, Professor Tyndall's thoughts were not limited to physics and allied sciences, but passed into psychology, and though this was not one of his topics, it was a subject of interest to him. Led as he was to make excursions into the science of mind, he was led also into that indeterminate region through which this science passes into the science of being; if we can call that a science of which the issue is nescience. He was much more conscious than physicists usually are, that every physical inquiry, pursued to the end, brings us down to metaphysics and leaves us face to face with an insoluble problem. Sundry propositions which physicists include as lying within their domain, do not belong to physics at all, but are concerned with our cognitions of matter and force, a fact clearly shown by the controversy at present going on about the fundamentals of dynamics. But, in him, the consciousness that there here exists a door which, though open, science cannot pass through, if not always present, was ever ready to emerge. Not improbably his early familiarity with theological questions, given him by the controversy between Catholicism and Protestantism, which occupied his mind much during youth, may have had to do with this. But, whatever its cause, the fact, as proved by various spoken and written words, was a belief that the known is surrounded by an unknown, which he recognized as something more than a negation. Men of science may be divided into two classes, of which the one, well exemplified in Faraday, keeping their science and their religion absolutely separate, are untroubled by any incongruities between them; and the other of which, occupying themselves exclusively with the facts of science, never ask what implications they have. Be it trilobite or be it double star, their thought is much like the thought of Peter Bell about the primrose. Tyndall did not belong to either class, and of the last I have heard him speak with implied scorn.

Sincerity was a leading trait in Tyndall's character. It was conspicuous in him in all his acts and words. In him there was no spirit of compromise. The contrast in genuineness between him and the average citizen was very conspicuous. In a community of Tyndalls (to make a wild supposition) there would be none of that flabbiness characterizing current thought and action—no throwing overboard of principles elaborated by painful experience in the past, and adoption of a hand-to-mouth policy unguided by any principle. He was not the kind of man who would have voted for a bill or a clause which he secretly believed would be injurious, out of what is euphemistically called "party loyalty," or would have endeavored to bribe each section of the electorate by *ad captandum* measures, or would have hesitated to protect life and property for fear of losing votes. What he saw right to do he would have done, regardless of proximate consequences.—*The Fortnightly Review*, London, February.

TOCQUEVILLE.

EMILE FAGUET.

A PATRICIAN, unquestionably well-born, who had a passionate love for liberty, and knew precisely in what it consists; who, on the other hand, was so firmly convinced of the inevitable march of democracy in modern times that he accepted it without reservation, and sought only how to conciliate it with all the liberty it can support; very intelligent; conscientious in his task beyond what can be readily understood; a good historian, a keen observer, very near being a great writer; Alexis Henri Charles Chérel, Comte de Tocqueville—to give him all his names and his title—not only holds a high place in our classical literature, but is a very interesting personage.

His method, as a writer, was as loyal and scrupulous as his soul. He had a horror of easy work, and, consequently, of everything which allows of easy work, that is, of works at second-hand and general ideas. Second-hand documents he not only mistrusted; he hated them. Whenever he had a subject to treat, he demanded original sources. Therefore, when he wished to study

the question of democracy, he went to reside, for a time, in the United States. Of the general causes, which so many, and, in fact, the large majority of historians use to explain the events they narrate, Tocqueville did not think highly. He said in a letter to a friend: "I think, asking pardon of the writers who have invented certain sublime theories in order to nourish their vanity and facilitate their work, that many important historical facts cannot be explained save by accidental circumstances, and that many others of these facts cannot be explained at all; that, in a word, chance plays a large part for what takes place on the stage of the world. At the same time, I firmly believe that chance brings about nothing which has not been prepared in advance. Anterior facts—the nature of institutions, the inclinations of minds, the state of manners—these are the things with which chance, as we call it, brings about those unforeseen and unexpected things which astonish and frighten us."

We may say of Tocqueville that he was a very circumspect Sociologist, much more of a Sociologist than a historian; and a man who, while he was very well acquainted with history, eliminated from his Sociology the purely historical element. By that I mean that the accidental, or half-accidental, contingency in human facts, something which we cannot foresee or measure the effect of in advance, was what Tocqueville called history, and of that he neither desired to seek the laws, nor did he believe that such laws existed, or could be formulated. Underlying this, which he called history, he believed, however, that there is something fixed and stable, that is, the manners of a people, and institutions which are modelled on these manners, each modifying the other, the result of a very slow but very certain evolution.

Tocqueville was vividly impressed by one great sociological fact: the establishment of democracy in the civilized world. Of this fact, he studied the characteristics, investigated the causes, and foresaw the consequences. He never defined democracy; but, for him, it meant the natural and innate objection of mankind, not to be governed, but to be dominated over by governments, powers, castes, classes, and corporations, which come between the people and the central government. While the people never have more than a very feeble respect for a caste, they often show such respect for a single master, an Oriental despot, a Roman Caesar, a French Napoleon. These, for the people, represent popular force incarnated. Despotism is most truly democratic; hence it was that Tocqueville found in the United States, democratic as it is, a despotism, that of the majority, from the decrees of which there is no appeal.

To balance this, however, Tocqueville found in democracies great advantages. In democracies, despotism is no longer materialized. You may be oppressed, but you cannot name your oppressor.

Democracies are very conservative. They are very pacific. They lead, according to Tocqueville, to a certain mildness of manners. The suppression of classes, the relative equality of conditions makes men sympathetic.

It is observed by Tocqueville, that democracies are usually governed by mediocrities, by common-place persons. This is not, as he thinks, because the people are in love with mediocrities or that they are unable to distinguish real merit. It is because the people are obliged to make a choice on short notice, and naturally choose those who keep themselves most in public view, and blow their own trumpets loudest. Persons of merit and talent have, as a general thing, an extreme repugnance to solicit the favors of a democracy. They are acquainted with, and exaggerate, its defects. They accustom themselves to be governed by a democracy, just as they allow themselves to be ruled by the temperature, consulting the thermometer, the barometer and the weather-vane, without presuming to exercise any influence over these instruments.

Nevertheless, Tocqueville perceived that from the democratic State itself aristocratic organizations do spring. The chief of these new aristocracies, as all the world knows, is plutocracy. The only way in which men can distinguish themselves from others in modern societies is by fortune. It has been remarked by Tocqueville, however, that plutocracy has only some of the superficial marks of aristocracy. The rich man is not noble. He has domestics, *protégés*, dependents, but not vassals or even

clients. Modern societies have not suppressed aristocracy, which nothing can suppress: they have mobilized it, and consequently almost disarmed it. Wealth is not a class, it is only a social category. There are rich people, just as there were nobles; but there were nobles and a nobility; there are rich people, but there is not a . . . there is no word to correspond to nobility, and nothing could prove better than this fact that the rich do not form a distinct collectivity separate from the other classes of a community.—*Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, February 15.*

JONAS LIE.

THE *Samtiden*, No. 11, Bergen, Norway, is a "Jonas Lie Number." Several prominent Norwegian and Danish authors contributed articles in commemoration of the sixtieth birthday of the celebrated author. Compared to Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, Lie is the mystical philosopher. There is nothing of the agitator in him, but his is a mind that can guide us into lands but little known; and a heart rich in sympathy for all mankind.

The first article is by the well-known Danish critic, Herman Bang, and endeavors to estimate the nature and value of Lie's genius. The author declares that Lie's tales and stories are so thoroughly Norwegian in sentiment and construction that it is difficult to do them justice. These tales "have sprung from the fields, have run from the fess, have been spun from the fine threads of sentiment and mystery of the valleys. They reveal unknown powers of nature, new riddles from the deep. Sudden revolutions of soul, so peculiar to the poet, have brought to light most remarkable characters. As his imagination developed, Lie put many questions to nature and the soul, questions which were deep-going and persistent." Jonas Lie has created a new method and thus extended the field of the novelist and the writer of romance. The boundary-marks have by him been moved far beyond their former sphere.

The next article is by Jonas Lie, himself, about his wife, to whom he credits everything that is of good in his work. He allows us to see how they lived together, and how interwoven were their thoughts and desires. He was by nature slow, but it was she who caused the blossoming of his mental powers. To her



JONAS LIE.

he read his manuscripts, and was often obliged to recast and rewrite, because her criticism and fine sense showed him his mistakes and blunders. Several of his plots belong to her entirely. Lie declares that, in many instances, her name ought to stand upon the title-page of his books.

Maurice Bignon, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, January, characterizes Jonas Lie as the only Scandinavian novelist who can be called an artist, the only one who pays great attention to beauty of form, and who has a horror



THOMASINE LIE.

of making his stories dogmatic theses. Brought up in the little fishing-village of Grimstad, on the coast of Norway, Lie's heroes are sailors and fishermen, and his pages have the breath and freedom of the sea. Born in 1833, he has for a long time spent his Winters at Paris, and his Summers in the Tyrol. He changed his method in 1886, and since that has given us what may be called "scenic romances." He no longer narrates, he paints word-pic-

tures, not only of his personages and their surroundings, but of their words, their thoughts, their passions. He does not, like most of the contemporary writers of his country, treat social questions in his works; he is an artist pure and simple. Some have compared Lie to Balzac; but the comparison is not just. In his artistic temperament he is of the school of Daudet and of Dickens; in his manner of writing, he is of the school of Flaubert and de Maupassant.

HANS VON BÜLOW.

ON the 13th inst., Hans Guido von Bülow—to give him all his names—died at Cairo, Egypt. The latest previous news about him was that his mind was failing. As a musician and pianist he had a high reputation, which was in some respects deserved. His pianoforte-playing in his best years showed absolute mastery of the instrument, and a keen intellectual analysis and scholarly understanding of the purpose of the composer. His interpretations, however, were cold and hard, quite devoid of feeling and personal magnetism. He was an admirable conductor of an orchestra, and had received instruction from Wagner



VON BÜLOW.

in the art of conducting. Wagner recommended him to Liszt, and under that player and teacher von Bülow studied. His first concert-tours were not a success, but he gradually attracted attention by the masterly way in which he overcame technical difficulties, and by his almost miraculous memory. He played and conducted everything by heart. In 1875 he came to this country, where he gave 139 concerts, and made a good deal of money, the most of which he afterward lost through the

rascality of a man whom he employed. He made a subsequent visit to New York, when it was found that his fingers were no longer what they had been.

He composed several pieces for orchestra and for piano, but his compositions are neither numerous nor memorable. In 1857, when he was twenty-seven years old, he married Liszt's daughter, who subsequently obtained a divorce from him and married Richard Wagner, whose first wife, an actress, left him because of his attentions to Madame von Bulow. The temper of von Bulow was always bad, and steadily grew worse as he grew older. No one could get along with him. Sometimes he even flew into a passion with his audiences and made himself extremely disagreeable to them. He was a clever writer, although his pen seemed always to have been dipped in gall. He will be best remembered by his arrangements for the piano, including a vocal score of "Tristan" at which Wagner himself was astonished. His instructive editions of Beethoven and other composers are invaluable to students of the piano.

THE IMPRESSIONIST SCHOOL OF ART.

GUSTAVE GEFFROY, in the *Revue Encyclopédique*, Paris, January, makes a strong plea for the admission of more sunlight into the works of the painters. He tells us that, for a long time, it seemed as if the Sun was banished from the world of Art; that the artists painted colors, but not light; but now a change has been brought about. This change is especially noticeable in landscape-painting, and now, the artist tries to transfer to his canvas the various and varied effects of light in the actual scenes which nature unfolds.

It has taken a long time to rouse painters to a proper appreciation of the Impressionist School. The artists were afraid to

launch out into the ocean of nature, full and fresh and glorious. They had learned set rules of landscape-painting; and they never deviated from these rules, which demanded that a landscape must consist always of a spot at the foot of a hill, a few trees, a stream, and a background of bright green, all of which served as accessories to a scene out of the sacred history of the Greeks and Romans. "What is the good of landscape-painting," sighs the author of a famous book on art* in the beginning of the century, "if the artists cannot emancipate themselves from the trammels of history? Always the same old-fashioned trees, the same bushes, the same scenery. Their work is never animated by the living sentiments of nature; it does not tell of storm and calm, of the gayety and the sadness of nature." And he was right; those groves of the artist of his day were fit habitations for creatures of mythology, but they were not pictures of nature.

But better times were dawning. A revelation came to the English painters Constable and Bonington; and later, Turner's influence made itself felt. It is amusing to note how each succeeding leader of the Impressionist School had to battle with the conservatism of those who had preceded him. The first painters of modern landscape admitted the beauties of the gray morning and the glories of sunset, but they refused to acknowledge that scenery under the midday Sun was worthy to be reproduced on the canvas. But the battle has been won, and the Impressionists have shown that it is best to paint nature as it appears, and not as the critics would have it appear.

A GREAT SCHOOL: ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

A. DE LAPPARENT.

IT is a universal opinion that a man who has reached the age of one hundred years deserves honor and respect. The centenarian may never have done anything especially noteworthy. He may have been poor and obscure all his days, but if his age amounts to three figures, he immediately commands attention, and is treated as though he had done a great public service simply by living, or, as in some cases, merely vegetating. Chevreul was an eminent chemist, a distinguished thinker, and of an exceptionally honorable character. It is certain, however, that he would never have received the broad ribbon of the Legion of Honor if he had not had the wit to outlive all the scientific men of his own generation.

If it is such a recommendation to a man to arrive at his centenary, it is assuredly an equal recommendation for an educational institution to reach such an age, especially in France, a country of ephemeral creations. It must be accounted conclusive proof that the institution was wisely founded and has been wisely cared for, and that there is in it much worthy of imitation by those who in all countries are concerned with education.

Such is the case with the Ecole Polytechnique, in Paris. After Louis XVI. had been guillotined, in January, 1793, France was in a frightful condition. The allies were closing in on her. Toulon passed into English hands. La Vendée remained unsubdued. Mayence and Valenciennes fell. All France was suffering with famine, and the assignat-system had paralyzed commerce. It was at this time that there came to the front Carnot, of whom it has been said that he organized victory. The end of 1793 was marked by decisive successes. The country, however, had need of all its sons. There was in existence the "Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées," but that school was disorganized by having all its best pupils and leading professors sent to the front. Monge, the eminent mathematician, and the inventor of descriptive geometry, one of the most eminent scientific men of the day, responded to an appeal of the Committee of Public Safety to men of science, that they should give their talents to the service of the Government. That there was a pressing need of a school for the education of engineers, Monge earnestly insisted. He won over Carnot to his views, and the two, in conjunction with Prieur de Côte-d'Or, obtained from the Convention a decree constituting a commission to organize without delay a central school of public

* "Revue Critique des Productions de Peinture, etc., aux Salons de 1824."

works. This decree was dated March 11, 1794, and on that day the Polytechnic School was virtually founded.

Through all the changes of government which France has had since that day, the School has remained untouched, carrying on its work on almost the precise lines laid down by its founders.

Sixteen thousand pupils have been instructed in the famous school. Of these more than seven thousand are still living. Its alumni occupy at present high places in the army, in the Cabinet, in railway companies. The honored Chief of the State, the grandson of the founder of the School, was one of its pupils, as was also another President of a French republic, General Cavaignac. Of some families, three generations in a direct line have been educated at the Polytechnic. Although so many of its alumni have held high place, very few of them have ever been tainted with dishonor. What they appear to have learned at the school of which they are so proud, is not only mathematics and the various branches there cultivated, but a high standard of rectitude.

In honor of the Centenary of the School a book will be published under the charge of a committee. This work will be principally devoted to what has been accomplished by the Polytechnicians, with a series of succinct biographies of the deceased mathematicians, astronomers, mechanics, physicists, chemists, naturalists, physicians, philosophers, and economists who were educated at the School.

The distinguishing characteristic of the Polytechnic, which was the original idea of Monge, sanctioned by the law, is the combination of purely theoretical instruction with courses of application relating to civil works, architecture, fortification, mines, even to naval constructions. The School aims to prepare in advance those who are destined to become pupils of schools of application of the sciences, especially the mathematical sciences, Charles Dupin, one of the most illustrious of the children of the institution, wrote of its scheme: "It was a thought eminently philosophical, eminently useful, eminently national, to give thus to each pupil of the public services a general knowledge sufficient for the work of all the services."—*Le Correspondant, Paris, February 25.*

Critics of This and the Last Generation.—Among the literary critics of France, Sainte-Beuve has long held a high place. Most of the critics of his day have been forgotten, yet his works are still published and still read. He bequeathed to us, in a style of limpid clearness, bright and truly French, a history of the movement of ideas in his time. He is, in fact, a literary Saint-Simon. People who have never read his "Causeries du Lundi," speak of them, from the representations of others, as the acme of literary criticism. The fact is, however, that he is not worthy of being named in the same breath with French critics of our time. Our scientific epoch has given criticism a new meaning, a new aim, a new tendency, which has nothing in common with the method of Sainte-Beuve. People are no longer content with a mere literary examination of a work; the progress of science has awakened a desire to study the psychological traits of a book and its influence on its time. Messrs. Brunetière and Paul Bourget have originated two sorts of criticism, quite unexpected and very fertile in results. M. Brunetière was the first to apply to literature the theory of evolution. M. Paul Bourget has created psychological criticism by examining the action of literature on the soul of its contemporaries. Alongside of these men, Sainte-Beuve is only an agreeable narrator of anecdotes.—*Antoine Albalat, in Nouvelle Revue, Paris, January.*

The Museum of the Luxembourg at Paris.—Those who remember Paris in the days of Napoleon III., and have visited the French Capital of late years, have observed one change brought about by the Republic. This change has been a subject of regret even to those who hate emperors and love democracies. In the old times, before the Prussians laid siege to Paris, the Museum of the Luxembourg was the home of many beautiful pictures, all of which were well hung and greatly enjoyed. When the Conscript Fathers of the Republic came back to the Capital in 1879 from Versailles, the Senate required the Luxembourg for its com-

mittees, and the paintings were banished to the orangery attached to the building. Here they have remained, so unattractively placed that the galleries became a sort of necropolis, in which few persons were ever seen in clear weather, though on rainy days they were a refuge for nurses and mendicants. A new Conservator of the Museum took it in charge a year or so ago, and has transformed it. In the sculpture-gallery the marbles stand before superb tapestries which decorate the walls, while the picture-gallery, admirably arranged, is a museum of contemporaneous masters worthy of the artistic capital of the world. The nurses and mendicants are being crowded out by elegant people, and the visitor who is able to recall the gracious smile of the beautiful Empress Eugénie, imagines that the days of her reign, now so distant, have returned again.—*Eugène Rich-tenberger, in Revue Bleue, Paris, January 27.*

An Expensive Violin.—One of the most famous violin-makers was Jacob Stainer, an Austrian who lived during the reign of Emperor Charles the Sixth. He received what is probably the highest price ever paid for a violin, as the Earl of Trautmansdorf, Emperor Charles' equerry, bought his best instrument at the following terms:

Sixty-six gold florins cash, a good dinner for every day of his (Stainer's) life, once a year a new suit of clothes trimmed with gold lace, two hogsheads of beer a year, house-rent free, and free firewood; one hundred silver florins a month, as many hares as Stainer needed for his family, annually twelve baskets of fruit, and as many more for Stainer's old nurse! Stainer lived sixteen years after the agreement was made, and thus the violin cost the Lord of Trautmannsdorf 20,000 florins (\$16,000). Compared with this sum, the 7,500 marks (\$1,875), paid in 1873 for the same instrument by a wealthy Russian, appears an insignificant sum.

A Glass Fountain.—Every one has heard of the beautiful Portland vase in the British Museum and knows that it is composed of two layers of glass of different tints. A French sculptor of talent, attached to the national manufactory of Sèvres, M. Henry Cros, has just produced a work, in the shape of a mural fountain, which bids fair to rival the famous vase. The sole components of the fountain are glass and metallic oxides. M. Cros has chosen for the subject of his ornament the History of Water, told with much imagination. On the upper part of the monument is the Sun driving his chariot drawn by white horses amid the paling lustre of the stars of early morning. Below the Sun, the Snow is personified by a graceful female figure, while under her, the Torrent is represented by a handsome youth pouring water from an urn on his shoulder. This water is collected in the Brook in the shape of a vigorous young child. The water descends through a green prairie to the River, a mask, surrounded by fishes of various kinds. Through the mouth of this mask the water falls into the Sea, the drinking-place below. The sculptor has added greatly to his reputation by this masterly work.—*Victorien Maubry, in Le Magasin Pittoresque, Paris, January.*

The University of Wales.—The charter of the University of Wales, which was passed by the Queen in Council on the 23d of November, has now been duly engrossed and sealed and delivered to Messrs. Faithfull and Owen, of 11 Victoria Street, Westminster, the solicitors to the University conference. The charter as completed occupies 10 skins of parchment, engrossed in a handwriting which, though not so elaborate or ornamental as that of the red book of Hengest, is considerably more legible to the ordinary reader. The first page is decorated with a stamp of the amount of £30, the fee for which the Treasury has courteously remitted, as well as all other fees connected with the passage of the charter. On the last skin appears the great seal of the realm, not, in the picturesque fashion of the older times, impressed upon half a pound of wax and attached by green ribbons, but in the more modern form of a large red wafer glued on to the parchment itself. It has been arranged that a public banquet shall be held in Shrewsbury early in 1894 in connection with the meeting of the joint intermediate education conference, at which the charter will be publicly produced, though, considering its length, it will presumably be "taken as read."—*The Weekly Times, Manchester, England.*

LITERARY NOTES.

THE sale of Mrs. Humphry Ward's "David Grieve," in the several copy-right editions, has reached nearly 140,000 copies. Her new work will be issued simultaneously in this country and England about the first week in April.

WITHIN the past six months eight books have been published by Yale professors, and six others are said to be now in the press.

THE French Academy began work upon the first letter of its famous "Dictionnaire Historique de la Langue Française" a little less than fifty years ago. A few weeks since, it finished this exacting A! M. Renan told his countrymen some years before his death that the Academy would be completing its great work about one hundred years from that time. Commenting on this statement, M. Bergerat said: "The real truth is far more cruel. M. Renan talks of one hundred years solely to keep up our spirits. It will be twelve centuries before the work is finished." An illustration of the exhaustive nature of the immense lexicon is seen in the fact that the word *Académie*, which occupies fifty lines in the "Dictionnaire de l'Usage," fills ten of the double-column pages of the "Dictionnaire Historique."

ALMOST five hundred years after Chaucer ceased to write we are promised the first complete edition of his works in prose and verse. Prof. Skeat has devoted to it the labor of several years, and his first volume, containing a life of Chaucer, a list of his works, the "Romaunt of the Rose," and the "Minor Poems," with full introductions and notes, will appear before long. The work will be completed in six volumes. The "Oxford Chaucer" will be published by the Clarendon Press, and will match the standard edition of "Piers the Plowman," by the same editor.

THERE has never been any satisfactory life of Victor Cousin, but there is now good prospects that M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, the venerable French Senator and philosopher, will be able to finish his "Life of Cousin" on which he has been at work for many years. Saint-Hilaire was Cousin's favorite pupil.

A REPORT has been circulated by many foreign papers that Thiers' papers have been deposited for safe-keeping in the Bank of England because they were not safe in France. What a vicissitude of fate! The Commune razed Thiers' house; Marseilles, his native town, would not accept as a gift his pictures and other collections, and now the French wish to destroy his memoirs!

MME. BLANC says that Bret Harte is of all the American authors of the time the most popular in France, and that Howells is not generally liked by the French.

THE report of the Astor Library, New York city, for 1893, has just been published. It shows that 68,998 readers visited reading-rooms and alcoves; number of books used in reading-rooms 210,376; the daily average of readers 252. Compared with 1892, there was an increase of 7,488 ordinary readers and 20,327 books used. Visits to the alcoves have been restricted as much as possible. Total number of books received during 1893 was 6,968. The number of volumes reported in the library is now 252,317, to which, we understand, are to be added 100,000 valuable pamphlets. The reclassification last year reached as far as the American, English, German, Dutch, Slavic, and Scandinavian literature.

ALPHONSE DAUDET has written the following characteristic letter: "It often happens that letters from foreign countries are addressed to me at the French Academy, on the supposition that I am one of its members. These letters are almost always returned to the Post-Office, with the remark, 'Unknown to the French Academy,' written on the envelope. There is no harm in this, since the Post-Office knows where to send my correspondence. But the formula is droll. I have often given evidence of its authenticity."

A TWO-AND-A-HALF million dollar book, on which work has been going on for nearly twenty years, is nearly finished. This is the Government's official accounts of the Civil War, in 120 large volumes.

RENAN'S library will be sold in a few weeks. The catalogue now in preparation contains about 7,000 titles, the unimportant books having been weeded out.

THE subscriptions to the Wilkie Collins Memorial have been used to establish a Library of Fiction in the People's Palace in the East End of London. The collection is one of English novels, and poetry, and it numbers eleven hundred volumes.

ACCORDING to the *Bibliographie de la France* the number of books issued in France during 1893 was 13,123, showing a gain of 472 volumes as against the issues in 1882. The number of musical compositions was 5,952, or 859 more than in 1892, and the number of engravings, lithographs, and photographs 1,685, or 159 more than in the previous year.

THE Lancashire dialect-poet, Samuel Laycock, is dead. "Warblin's from an Owd Songster," is the title of his book which appeared recently.

PROFESSOR NICOLE, of Geneva, has published the text of the papyrus fragments of Homer recently purchased in Egypt. These fragments show notable variations from the known text. In one case thirteen additional lines are inserted among seventy lines of the ordinary text of the *Iliad*.

THE Lounger in *The Critic* (New York) has this thrust at some unnamed author: A well-known writer of humorous prose and verse was talking with a bibliomaniac, a day or two ago, when the latter said: "By the way, I am collecting first editions of American authors. I want to add your first book to my collection. Have you any copies of the first edition?" "Yes," answered the author, "I have all of them."

ART NOTES.

W. CLARK NOBLE has been selected to make the memorial tablet of Phillips Brooks to be placed in Trinity Church, Boston. His design shows the figure of the Bishop in high relief, front face, from the waist up. He stands in the pulpit, the ledge of which cuts off the figure. In the right hand are his eyeglasses, in the left an open book which falls over the edge of the pulpit. Gown and hair have been treated very simply, and the expression of the face is earnest and manly.

THE *Union Centrale des Arts Décoratifs*, of Paris, has called a Congress to meet May 15, this year, to study and advise how best to apply the fine arts to the industry of France. The Congress will work in three sections: (1) The Development of Decorative Art in France. (2) Ways and Means; Union of Decorative Societies; Musées and Libraries. (3) Instruction in Designs; History of Art. At the end of the year, the society will publish the results attained by the Congress, papers read, etc.

THE *Société des Artistes Français*, which exhibits in the *Salon des Champs-Élysées*, has re-elected M. Leon Bonnat as President, and the two Vice-Presidents, MM. Cavelier and Daumet, to their former office.

THE *Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts*, which exhibits in *Salon du Champ-de-Mars*, has re-elected M. Puvis de Chavannes as President, and MM. Carolus Duran and Rodin as Vice-Presidents.

THE Royal Library of Brussels has come into possession of four letters of Rubens. They are of great value in regard to the art history of the city. The letters bear the dates 1616, 1619, and 1622, covering the best period of Rubens' career.

FRTZ REBER, of Düsseldorf, has finished, for the villa of von der Heydt in Godesberg, a series of ten paintings representing the "Fall of the Norse Gods." The spirit of the paintings is described as "Norse, heroic, monumental." The paintings are purely symbolic. The first picture of the series contains the key to the others. We see Odin at the feet of the Vola, who writes "Christ" in Greek (?) on the rock before him.

THE Municipal Council of St. Petersburg has submitted to the Mayor a plan for an International Exhibition to be held in 1903, which will be the date of the 200th anniversary of the founding of St. Petersburg. This will be the first Russian universal exhibition.

A SWISS National Exhibition will be held in Geneva from May 1 to October 15, 1896.

A STATUE of Gounod will be erected in the Monceau Park, Paris.

GUTENBERG'S house in Mayence has been totally destroyed by fire.

MIGUEL MOREÑA, the Mexican sculptor, died recently at the City of Mexico from typhus. He was the designer of the great statue of Cuauhtemoc, on the Pasce de la Reforma, in the City of Mexico, and leaves many other monuments of his work.

A FUND of 1,266,000 marks has been brought together in Germany for a monument to Bismarck; it is invested at three per cent. in the national loan. A committee, to report in April, has been appointed to consider a site.

MUSICAL NOTES.

MUSICAL culture among working-people has been tried successfully by Charlotte Mulligan, of Philadelphia. Beginning with a Sunday-school class of bootblacks, she has had 12,000 workmen under such tutelage in the last twenty years.

THE library of the Paris Conservatory has received the autograph score "Le Désert," by Félicien David, and one hundred scores of Russian composers.

IN 1893 there were produced in Italy thirty operas, five comic operas, thirty-four operettas, two opera bouffes, two idyls, three musical sketches. In France, three operas, eight opera comiques, eight operettas, one lyric comedy, and one lyric drama were produced.

THE music of César Cui, the Russian composer, who is the lion of Paris at this moment, and whose opera has just been produced there, is said to suggest Mendelssohn and Gounod alternately.

SIR JOSEPH BARNBY says that in his twenty years' experience at Eton, barely twenty-five per cent. of the youths who entered Eton were found to have any sort of musical gift, whereas among the less well-to-do classes, such modest gifts were found among seventy per cent. of the young men.

THE deficit of the Vienna Opera last season was about \$75,000.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

RACINE, the dramatist, died in the last year of the Seventeenth Century. His "Berenice" was first represented in 1670. It has held the stage ever since, and has just been reproduced at the Comédie Française, Paris. To the tragedy, thus played after the lapse of all but two hundred and twenty-five years from its first representation, the critical journals give as much space as though it were an absolute novelty, the *Revue Bleue*, for example, filling five of its broad pages with an interesting *critique* by a writer of high rank, M. Jacques du Tillet, who points out with enthusiasm the pathetic, touching, and tragic nature of the sentiments expressed and the elements which go to make the undying charm of the drama.

BOOKS.

LAMB'S DRAMATIC SPECIMENS.

WHEN Charles Lamb, in 1808, published "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who Lived about the Time of Shakespeare, with Notes," his book was a revelation. More than a third part of the plays from which he gave extracts were to be found only in the British Museum, and in some scarce private libraries. These plays were the natural expression of an age absolutely different from ours, when poetry filled England to a degree very much greater than at the beginning of this century, and still more than in our time. The most diligent collector in the United States of first editions of old English poetical works very seldom, if ever, includes in his collections these productions of the elder English dramatic poets. Yet, they are enchantingly poetical. Without regard to the story of the plays, and considering them as poetry for the sake of art, they deserve a place in every library.

Mr. Israel Gollancz, with a just appreciation of the value of Lamb's work, has prepared a new edition* of it, the appearance of which is a literary event. In this edition, we have all Lamb's selections, in making which he, very judiciously, chose to give entire scenes, and in some instances successive scenes, rather than to string together single passages and detached beauties. These, he observes, are always wearisome in the reading.

With the "Specimens," Mr. Gollancz has incorporated the "Extracts" and "Fragments," which Lamb drew from a collection of plays presented to the British Museum by Garrick. The editor has corrected erroneous statements about authorship; has revised the text, amending a quantity of mistakes due ordinarily to faulty quartos and often to mere scribal carelessness; has given correct dates of first editions, and identified the original sources of Lamb's information.

With a fidelity extremely rare in our time, Mr. Gollancz has preserved intact the notes of Lamb, even when they were the result of a misunderstanding. In their original surroundings, and by the charm of an agreeably written and instructive Preface, the editor has revived for us the compiler and his work, which was prepared for Longman at a time when "Specimens" were fashionable.

With a sense of perfect security that could not otherwise be obtained, one may turn the leaves of these two handsomely made volumes and breathe the essence of their ancient art. Without fear of error, one may dwell on every verse, admire the sincerity of Lamb's commentary, and find answers to almost all questions that may be imagined about the various works of the old playwrights.

The notes of Lamb are not a day older than when they are written, their application is universal. They are not only acute, but they abound in strong sense, and a robust morality. While expunging, without ceremony, all that the writers of these plays had better never written, Lamb lauds the boldness of exhibition on the part of the old play-writers. They show everything without being ashamed. "If a reverse in fortune be the thing to be personified, they fairly bring us to the prison-gate and the alms-basket. A poor man on the stage of our time is always a gentleman; he may be known by a peculiar neatness of apparel and by wearing black."

How Lamb fitted not passages to notes, but selected the former for their poetic beauty and never forced a comment, can be shown by a portion of what he says about "A Fair Quarrel" by Thomas Middleton and William Rowly:

"The insipid leveling morality to which the modern stage is tied down, would not admit of such admirable passions as these scenes are fitted with. A puritanical obtuseness of sentiment, a stupid infantile goodness, is creeping among us, instead of the vigorous passions and virtues clad in flesh and blood, with which the old dramatists present us. Those noble and liberal casuists could discern in the differences, the quarrels, the animosities of

man, a beauty and truth of moral feeling, no less than in the iterately inculcated duties of forgiveness and atonement. With us, all is hypocritical meekness. A reconciliation scene (let the occasion be never so absurd or unnatural) is always sure of applause. Our audiences come to the theater to be complimented on their goodness. They compare notes with the amiable characters in the play, and find a wonderful similarity of disposition between them. We have a common stock of dramatic morality out of which a writer may be supplied, without the trouble of copying it from originals within his own breast. To know the boundaries of honor, to be judiciously valiant, to have a temperance which shall beget a smoothness in the angry swellings of youth, to esteem life as nothing when the sacred reputation of a parent is to be defended, yet to shake and tremble under a pious cowardice when that ark of an honest confidence is found to be frail and tottering, to feel the true blows of a real disgrace blunting that sword which the imaginary strokes of a supposed false imputation had put so keen an edge upon but lately; to do, or to imagine this done in a feigned story, asks something more of a moral sense, somewhat a greater delicacy of perception in questions of right and wrong, than goes to the writing of two or three hackneyed sentences about the laws of honor as opposed to the laws of the land, or a commonplace against duelling."

NOAH PORTER.

THE late President of Yale College was fortunate in many things, but in none more fortunate than in having a volume* written about him by his friends and edited by Mr. George S. Merriam. It is not a large book, but is a very suggestive one. *The Spectator*, London, says of it: "The family and friends of a millionaire could not have had such a memorial at any price; and if they could, it would probably have been the very last kind of memorial they would have desired." The "friends" to whom we are indebted for the "Memorial" are numerous. The sobriety of their language is specially noteworthy, in these days of unrestrained exaggeration, while the affection and zeal they manifest are simply beautiful.

President Porter was, we read, "of the fifth generation from Robert Porter, one of the eighty proprietors who settled Farmington, Conn., in 1640." This Robert Porter was the son of a Puritan minister in England, and brought over the Atlantic strong Nonconformist principles. Noah Porter, born in 1811, was a delicate boy, and entered Yale in his sixteenth year, the smallest and brightest scholar in his class. After graduation, he entered the Divinity School, where he fell in love, not only with Dr. Taylor's modified Calvinism—we were damned as much as ever, but not for Adam's sin—but also with his daughter, and married her. This lady became in time a grievous invalid, but was always the intellectual and moral companion of her husband. After pastorates in New Milford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., Noah Porter returned to New Haven in 1846, as Clark Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics, and this chair, a new one created for him, he held, with something like an affectionate regard, to the end of his life. In 1871, at the age of sixty, he was elected President of Yale, which post he filled for about fifteen years, during which the character, the revenues, and the usefulness of the college were raised immensely. He retired from the Presidency in the Summer of 1886, at the age of seventy-five, "a very tired man." About six years afterward, in March, 1892, he died, rich in the affection of an altogether unusual number of friends, and in the reverence of every one in the United States who knew what manner of man he was.

Of Noah Porter's numerous admirable characteristics, not the least admirable was his broadmindedness. His theology was of a kind which would have horrified some of his Puritan ancestors. Mr. Merriam says that President Porter's doctrine of endless punishment was, like his college discipline, "a rigid code with very mild enforcement." He maintained "that there was everlasting punishment, while he allowed exemption so wide that practically almost every man would escape!" When a pupil

* "Charles Lamb's Specimens of English Dramatic Poets Who Lived about the Time of Shakespeare. Including the Extracts from the Garrick Plays. Now First Edited Anew." By Israel Gollancz of Christ's College, Cambridge. Portrait of Lamb. 2 vols., pp. 310, 356. New York: Macmillan & Co.

* "Noah Porter: A Memorial by Friends." Edited by George S. Merriam. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1893.

asked him, "Suppose a man born so and so, circumstanced so and so, acting thus and thus, how can it be just that he should be subjected to everlasting punishment?" As to such case the answer was promptly given: "Such a man would doubtless not incur the penalty." When another pupil asked him, "How are we to regard the spiritual prospects of a man like Ralph Waldo Emerson?" Dr. Porter answered, "The Scripture tells us that in every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him. I suppose that holds good even in Concord, Mass."

While he was pastor at Springfield, there was a Quaker Secession, and Mr. Gurney, the English philanthropist, visited the town and held meetings. The young pastor invited the Friends to his church and joined in their worship. An Episcopal Church was established, and here also, as soon as possible, he held out to these new opponents the hand of fellowship. One of his students speaking of him, after he became President, said: "I loved him better than any one but my wife and children. He was like a father to me. I was drawn to the Episcopal Church. I told President Porter, and he encouraged me in going there. After six months, I wanted to be confirmed. When the day came, he shortened the services in the chapel, went down to St. Paul's and took his place in the chancel with Bishop Williams. I never was more touched than by his doing that." In 1844, Dr. Porter reviewed a book by Theodore Parker, differing from the views expressed, but referring in a kindly and generous spirit to the author. At this time the renowned "heretic" had enemies on every side and few friends. He asked the editor of the paper for the name of the reviewer. The name was sent to him, and a strong friendship between the eminently conservative scholar and the daring defier of old faiths began, and ended only with the life of the latter. Dr. Holmes could write to Dr. Porter of Calvin as "the Genevan turnspit" and be sure of Porter's smile.

In Yale, Dr. Porter was every student's friend. "His manner was like an elder brother's." He found the college professors given over to hearing recitations, and to his conservative temper the need of change did not occur, but it was a method for which he was particularly unfit. He waited so patiently for the answer, he tried so hard to help the stupid and delinquent out, that he had little time left for his own exposition. His students were not often strong in study or in recitation. When Dr. McCosh visited his class-room, he said to him afterward, "Why, Dr. Porter, half the men had their books open behind the seats!" "Oh, well," was the answer, "I am glad to get them to open their books on any terms!" As theological professor he first let the students hear him, and then solicited questions, without, however, first fortifying himself from his tobacco-box, as Dr. Taylor had invariably done at such a juncture.

Dr. Porter was offered by President Hayes the appointment of Minister to England. There may reasonably be difference of opinion as to the wisdom of such an offer, but every one will agree as to the modesty of Dr. Porter in regard to it. No one ever knew that such an offer had been made, until President Hayes some time after revealed it himself. There was written immediately after his death a little poem, one verse of which seems to portray him exactly:

No gift of comeliness had he, scant grace
Of bearing, little pride of mien—
He had the rugged old-time Roundhead face,
Severe and yet serene.
But through those keen and steadfast eyes of blue
The soul shone, fearless, modest, strong and true.

MR. BRET HARTE'S "Sally Dows"—a story of a Southern girl—of which we gave an account at page 161 of our Seventh Volume, has roused up some reader who, in *The Southern Magazine*, calls the tale "rubbish," and bears heavily on Mr. Harte by calling attention to his "shallow perception," "poverty of ethical insight" and "California counterfeits." These be hard words, but the author has survived much harder, as is shown in an article by him in our issue of the 15th inst. There are others, however, who will have to bear the cross along with Mr. Harte, for this weary Southern critic declares that he and his have "suffered in patience" a pestilence of stories of the South "from the Grub Street writers of Boston and New York." It is to be hoped that the "Grub Street writers" alluded to will take notice and mend their ways.

SIR WILLIAM FRASER, the very entertaining nature of whose table-talk, entitled, "Hic et Ubique," was pointed out in THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. VII., p. 622, is just recovering from a long illness. His book is now in its third thousand.

LANDMARKS OF A LITERARY LIFE.

VOLUMES of recollections keep on arriving, and, on the principle that it is better to be out of the world than out of the fashion, we continue to give space to such. Mrs. Newton Crosland, who before her marriage was known as Camilla Toulmin, is an Englishwoman who is but little known on this side of the Atlantic. She has written, however, a book entitled "Landmarks of a Literary Life,"* wherein she mentions persons and things which interest many people in these United States.

With that candor which is universal among ladies when speaking of their age, Mrs. Crosland tells us that she was born more than three years before the Battle of Waterloo, and has admired the elder Kean as *Shylock* and *Othello*. When she was young, artists and writers lived in quiet cottages, with an acre or two of garden, and within easy reach of their work in Paternoster Row. They had modest tea-and-cake parties, or early dinners to which the brothers Chambers, and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, and others invited their friends—artists, Royal Academicians, journalists, and minor poets, and occasionally a foreigner of distinction and note.

One very interesting and quite a modern picture is that of the Brownings at their residence at Casa Guidi in Florence. Here Mrs. Crosland was taken by Robert Browning to call on a very curious old gentleman, Mr. Kirkup, who had gone in for astrology and Spiritualism, and who in the Middle Ages would infallibly have been burnt as a magician. The wizard's chief title to remembrance is that he discovered the now well-known portrait of Dante by Giotto.

The pictures of some persons mentioned in these memoirs are not very flattering. Albert Smith appears as a medical student, converted into a popular and vulgar showman; Leigh Hunt as an ill-used but much overrated personage, who lectured and harangued for a whole evening, and who thought the writers of Queen Anne's time superior to those of Elizabeth; Nathaniel Hawthorne is depicted as a shy man, who could not and would not be drawn out; Miss Geraldine Jewsbury, as satirical and witty, but without malice; and Louis Blanc, as an arrogant and self-sufficient person, who never could be mistaken for a gentleman.

A chapter of some length is devoted to an account of Gore House, and its occupants, Lady Blessington, her two nieces, and Count d'Orsay. Lady Blessington may be best remembered as the successful editor of the "Book of Beauty" and the "Keep-sake." These volumes appeared annually, expensively got up, beautifully bound, and admirably illustrated. Mrs. Crosland is probably correct in her view that these splendid publications ceased to attract public attention, not from want of real merit, but because they stood no chance with the flood of rival and cheap literature in the shape of monthly magazines and five-shilling Christmas books. It is quite certain that gorgeous binding and exquisite prints were often accompanied by excellent contributions from really eminent authors, such as the first Lord Lytton, Savage Landor, Benjamin Disraeli, the two Howitts, Mr. Ruskin, Mrs. Hemans, and L. E. L. With these, however, were mingled other and third-rate compositions in prose or poetry. The majority of readers might not be able to appreciate the excellence of this effusion in the "Book of Beauty," by the Honorable Matilda Dimity:

Oh! yes, I will cherish, I'll cherish
The vows that you made long ago,
Until broken-hearted I perish,
And in the cold grave be laid low.

Or, again, narrow-minded persons, bent on getting the worth of their money, may have insisted that they were entitled to greater wealth of vocabulary than appears in the following stanza:

Oh! yes, I remember September—
In September we met in the vale;
I remember September, September—
In September you told me your tale.

* "Landmarks of a Literary Life (1820-1892)." By Mrs. Newton Crosland (Camilla Toulmin), Author of "Mrs. Blake," etc. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Limited.

SCIENCE.

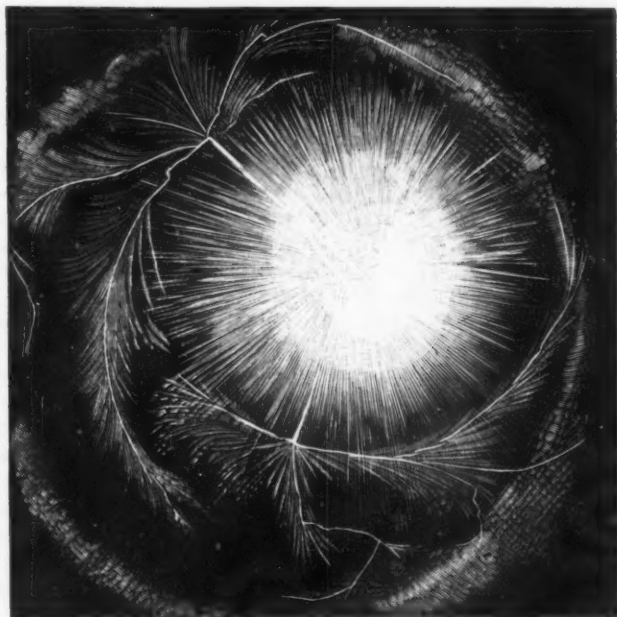
DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN ART AND SCIENCE.

OSCAR ZELLER contributes a paper to *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, Germany, January, on the application of photography to scientific investigations. He says: No matter what his pursuit, the scientist may always be seen with lens and dry-plate in hand. These have even been pressed into the service of the most modern of the sciences—electricity.

The first efforts in this direction were in the photographing of electric discharges. Beginning with the lightning, the next step was to photograph the discharge between the conductors of an electrical machine. Finally, the electric spark itself was thrown directly on the plate.

Most intimately associated with electricity is the telegraphic transmission of photographs, a process for which we are indebted to the experiments of N. S. Amstutz of Cleveland. The process is very simple. At the points of transmission and reception there are cylinders, one at each end, similar to those used in the phonograph, and while maintained in rapid corresponding revolution by means of clockwork, they are, at the same



A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DISSIPATION, OF IRON-WIRE BY THE DISCHARGE OF A LEYDEN BATTERY.

time, moved parallel to their axes. The picture to be transmitted is transferred to the transmitting cylinder as a gelatine relief. This cylinder is furnished with a trailing pencil, at whose point of contact with the cylinder the resistance, and hence the strength of the current, varies with the pressure. As long, therefore, as the surface of the cylinder is even, the current in the conductors is constant, but if the cylinder presents a relief, the pressure is modified, and the strength of the current varies with the irregularities of the surface. The varying current is conducted, at the receiving station, around an electro-magnet which sets the pencil of the receiving-cylinder in operation, so that it makes furrows on the cylinder, fainter or deeper, in correspondence with the strength of the current. There is, consequently, produced on the receiving-cylinder a close spiral, which gives a faithful representation of the relief on the dispatching-cylinder. The process promises to be of great service in the identification of criminals and others at a distance.

Another direction in which photography has rendered abundant and invaluable service is in the pictorial reproduction of the scenes of crimes and accidents; the detection of every attempt to tamper with safe-locks, etc. Indeed, the detective-camera might be applied to an infinity of purposes. Photogrammetry,

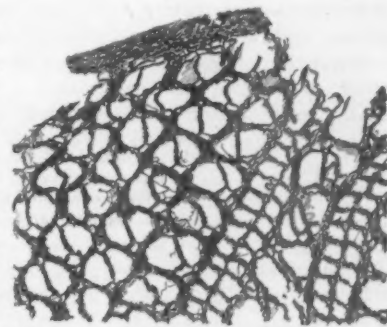
or photographic surveying, is another direction in which photography has been used, and in which it will probably, in future, find a very extended application. For military purposes, a bird's-eye view of the country occupied by the enemy and of the dispo-



PHOTOGRAPHS TRANSMITTED BY TELEGRAPH.

sition of his forces is taken from a balloon, the camera being operated from the ground by electric contrivances. But the greatest achievements in this field have been in the solution of important astronomic problems, in the determination of angles, and, notably, in spectro-photography. To photography science is deeply indebted for analyses of the waves of light, and for spectral analysis generally. The wave-lengths of the spectrum give us directly the rates of vibration of the atoms of the different elements, and these rates are conditioned by the dimensions, weight, and force of the atoms—in other words, the structure, the character, and the chemical nature of the molecule. Aided by photography, too, astronomers have been able to take pictures of faint celestial objects, which could not be seen through the most powerful telescope.

No less interesting is the service rendered by photography to microscopic research. By means of an apparatus constructed by Van Henrik, it is now possible to photograph the specimen without removing it from its place, or even disturbing the microscope. In the departments of biology and in medicine, the "black art" of Daguerre has rendered scarcely less important services. It is to micro-photography that Pasteur and Charcot are alike indebted for the means of pursuing their several investigations. Marey, too, by means of



ANCIENT EGYPTIAN TEXTILE FABRIC PHOTOGRAPHED UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

the photograph analyzes the movements of man, bird, fish, and insect, and has thus elucidated the problem of bird-flight.

Instantaneous photography has a large field for its exercise, and so, too, Lippmann's magnificent discovery of photographing in natural colors has a promising future before it, but the possibilities of advance in this direction must be left for future discussion.

THE BOTANY OF THE EGYPTIAN TOMBS.

THE archeologist in pursuit of his favorite science finds material of interest to specialists in numerous other departments of learning. An interesting instance of this is exhibited in a paper by J. N. Fradenburgh, D.D., in *Biblia*, Boston, February, which deals with the grains, fibres, and other vegetable substances found in the tombs of old Egypt.

The collections made by Mr. Petrie at Hawara and Kahun are the most valuable which have been made up to the present time, and their study has greatly advanced our knowledge of the flora of the tombs. These flora consist of funeral wreaths, the fruits and seeds of funeral repasts, and of offerings to the dead; and being in a perfect state of preservation, they permit of the closest examination and comparison with their living representatives. Many of the most delicate flowers, indeed, have been preserved without sustaining the slightest damage. The roses, for instance, had evidently been picked in an unopened condition, so as to prevent the petals from falling. In drying in the coffin, the petals had shrunk and shriveled up into a ball, and when moistened in warm water and opened, the andræcium appears in a wonderful state of preservation. Not a stamen, not an anther is wanting. When taken from the dust of the cemetery, the vegetable remains were dry and brittle, but, upon being soaked in water of a suitable temperature, they recovered their flexibility. Many of the forms of vegetable life represented in these collections still grow in the fields and gardens of Egypt. Other species of the ancient flora have disappeared, notably the papyrus, which furnished the earliest writing material.

Many species were not indigenous in Egypt, but were introduced for economic purposes, or for their aromatic virtues or the beauty of their flowers. The bean, the pea, the lentil, the chick-pea, the vine, the currant, the flax, the Egyptian clover, the peach, the pomegranate, the henna, the walnut, and the castor-oil plant, were none of them native, but seem rather to have been naturalized. Wheat, oats, and barley have been taken from the tombs. The grains of wheat and barley are as large as the average grains grown in the same country to-day. The oat-grains are, however, smaller, and it is not certain that oats were cultivated. The grains of barley found at Kahun (the only cereal found in this old city) are smaller than those at present grown in Egypt. The weeds of ancient Egypt correspond with existing types. Among fruits found in the tombs, the almond, the fig, the mulberry, the cherry, the olive, the melon, and the water-melon have all been identified; and among vegetables, the coriander, the cucumber, the radish, the onion, and the cabbage. We cannot but wonder at the perfection of science which enables the botanist to determine a species from a single seed, a fragment of a leaf, or a bit of wood.

Vegetable forms are also represented in paintings and hieroglyphs. More than fifty species of plants are pictured on the walls of the plant-chamber of Thothmes III., at Karnak, and not a few are so exquisitely carved as to point unmistakably to the genus, and in some cases to the species.

Many textile fabrics have been discovered in the tombs, and their woody fibre has been microscopically examined with painstaking minuteness. A sample will be found in the article on "Photography in Art and Science," in this number of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

With the whole funereal list before us—there are probably more than a hundred species—we are struck by the fact that so many are exotics. It may be that exotics, being most highly prized, were more extensively employed on funeral occasions.

The botany of the tombs has something to say concerning Egypt's commercial relations. The cork-soles suggest commercial intercourse with Spain; the cedar panels of the celebrated portraits of Hawara were made of wood which may have been imported from the Lebanon; the pine for coffins had also been imported; but the more generally used sycamore is a native wood. Plants had been introduced from Western Europe, Greece, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Persia, Ceylon, and Central Africa.

These investigations throw a welcome light on the question of the evolution of species. The conclusion based on the most careful microscopic investigation is that the flora of ancient Egypt,

like that of the Lake-dwellings, announce that the plants which come in contact with man become changed up to a certain point, while the wild plants of two or three thousand years ago have not undergone the slightest change. The hypothesis of evolution finds little support in any department of Egyptian archeology.

The study of the funeral garlands of the tombs is full of interest. The language of the affections was the same in Egypt four thousand years ago as in our own country to-day. Among the most highly prized plants may be enumerated the rose, the myrtle, the sweet marjoram, the bay-laurel, the jasmine, the heliotrope, the iris, the ivy, the narcissus, the mignonette, the Egyptian white water-lily, the field poppy, the lime, the immortelle, the convolvulus, and the chrysanthemum.

ARTIFICIAL SPEECH.

A FRENCH surgeon, Dr. Périer, had lately a patient, sixty-two years old, whose larynx was so far gone from cancer that only a severe operation could save the patient. The patient was chloroformed, and the throat cut through, and a separation was made between the lower and upper part of the larynx. The larynx was then pulled out, turned down, and provided with a cannula, so that blood and other issues would not run into the respiratory organs during the operation. The larynx was then removed entirely, and the wound sewed up, leaving an opening to the cavity. There were thus two openings; through the lower, the respiration could take place; through the upper, an artificial larynx could be introduced.



As the patient could not endure the continued presence of the cannula, the throat was left open. This did not create any trouble other than preventing the surgeon from procuring an air-passage between the throat and the artificial larynx, which meant the loss of voice to the patient. To overcome this difficulty, it became necessary to make an artificial air-passage for speaking purposes, independent of expiration, and use the lower opening exclusively for respiration, and in some other way to lead a powerful current of air to larynx and vocal shelf (*chorda vocalis*). Our illustration shows how ingeniously this was done. Dr. Périer and a manufacturer of surgical instruments, M. Aubry, constructed a pair of bellows with uniform currents of air. When the patient desires to speak, he presses the bellows, and the air in the two "lungs" which he carries under his vest is forced evenly through the artificial larynx, and thus sounds are produced while the air is passing through the vocal shelf. The patient needs only to make the usual movements with the mouth and—he talks. His voice is not pleasant, to be sure, but it is clear and perfectly under his control when he presses the air-sack.—*Nordstjernen, Copenhagen.*

THE JUBILEE OF THE BAROMETER.

IN *Westermann's Monats Hefte*, Jan., H. J. Klein draws attention to the fact that this is the jubilee of the discovery of the barometer, and of the knowledge of atmospheric pressure involved in it. The discoverer of the barometer was Evangelista Torricelli. The general version of the story of its discovery is that Torricelli filled a long glass tube with mercury, and then inverting it with his finger on the open end, lowered it vertically into a cask of mercury. On removing his finger the mercury did not run wholly out, but remained stationary at thirty inches above the volume of mercury in the cask. In reality the experiment was somewhat more complicated, but the result was the same. Torricelli recognized at once that the remaining quicksilver in the tube was

balanced by the pressure of the air on the quicksilver in the cask. He was guided to this conclusion by remembering an experiment made by a Florentine gardener, and recorded by Galileo, which showed that water could not be raised more than thirty-two feet. Galileo saw that the Aristotelian teaching, that "Nature abhors a vacuum," has its limitation, and he entertained some dim conception that the pressure of the atmosphere was in some way associated with the phenomenon, but he could give no satisfactory explanation of it. It consequently remained for Torricelli to discover that the pressure of the air accounted for the rising both of the quicksilver and the water, and that the relative weights of the two bodies was consequently as thirty inches is to thirty-two feet.

But to demonstrate the soundness of his conclusion he made the now famous, but really simple, experiment of trying the mercury on the top of a mountain, arguing that as a great deal of air was then beneath him, the pressure must be less than at the sea-level. The experiment was made by his cousin Perrier, a resident of Auvergne, who took the mercury and tube to the top of the Puy de Dome, about 4,880 feet high, and demonstrated that it fluctuated with the elevation. Barometers thus came into extensive use for the determination of elevations, and the results were accepted without making the necessary allowance for temperature. It was soon discovered that the instrument was subject to minor fluctuations with atmospheric conditions, falling in stormy weather, and rising in fair weather; and although it is now known that these fluctuations in any one place afford no decisive evidence of the coming weather, the barometer is nevertheless an important, and, indeed, the most important, instrument for the meteorologist.

RECENT SCIENCE.

Forestry in the United States.—Five years ago, says the *London Engineer* (January 26), the idea of preserving the forests of the United States by any such systematic care as is exercised by European countries was deemed visionary and Utopian, but now it seems not only practicable but in a fair way to be realized, at least so far as Government reservations are concerned. Owing to the labors of the American Forestry Association, certain Government timber lands have been withdrawn from settlement by Congress. The Secretary of the Interior is empowered to cut and sell the trees on these tracts—now amounting to about 18,000,000 acres—as he may see fit, and to devote the proceeds to a fund for making the timber lands self-supporting. It is now hoped to secure the passage of a bill putting these tracts directly under the protection of the army, which has already done such good work in a similar line by policing the national parks and preventing acts of vandalism there.

Atomic Arrangement and Physical Qualities.—Students of elementary chemistry are familiar with the method of representing the constitution of a compound by a graphical formula, in which the symbols of the various atoms are arranged in a geometrical figure. These formulas, which at first were regarded merely as convenient methods of representing chemical facts, are now coming to be looked upon as something more, and even as representing, though symbolically and imperfectly, the actual arrangement of atoms in a molecule. Attempts have been made, with some measure of success, to trace a connection between the arrangement of the atoms and the physical characteristics of the substance that they form. One of the most easily determined properties of a liquid is its ability to rotate the plane of polarization of light, and a curious fact in connection with closely related compounds is that they often rotate it in opposite directions. The matter is discussed by Dr. Percy Frankland (*Chemical News*, January 19 and 26), who describes the experiments of Messrs. Crum Brown and Guye, which go to show that the rotatory power is directly dependent on the combined atomic weights of the atoms constituting certain groups. This hypothesis accords remarkably well with a large number of facts, but there are others that are not explained by it. Doubtless this branch of chemistry (stereochemistry), which is now in its infancy, is destined to take its full part in the progress of the science.

The Drought of 1893 in England.—We published several weeks ago an account of the recent drought in France. The re-

ports of the eminent chemists, Crookes and Odling, on the London Water Supply (*Chemical News*, January 26) show that it was equally marked in England throughout the entire year. The amount of rain that fell at Oxford during the year was less by 8.46 inches than the annual average of the preceding twenty-five years. The monthly amount exceeded the mean in only three months. Thus there was a deficiency of nearly one-third on that part of the gathering-ground of the Thames valley that supplies the chief sources of the river.

An Elastic, yet Yielding Ether.—One of the hardest things for the mind to grasp concerning the luminiferous ether which transmits to us the light and heat of the Sun is the fact that it must exceed in elasticity the very best steel, while it is yet so yielding that the planets have swept through it with no appreciable retardation for centuries. Dr. J. Larmour (London Royal Society, reported in *Nature*, January 11 and 18), proposes a theory that seems to furnish an explanation of this property. By the hypothesis of Sir William Thomson, the atoms of matter are only little whirls or vortices in the ether. Dr. Larmour supposes that the ether outside these whirls has a peculiar kind of elasticity, which is called into play only by rotation. The whirls that constitute matter would then meet with no resistance to their motion, while the ether would still be highly elastic, so far as the transmission of vibrations is concerned, provided we conceive these vibrations to be rotatory. The phenomenon would be analogous to that of the gyroscope, which offers no resistance to straight-line motion while spinning, but resists powerfully an effort to tip it so as to alter the plane of spin.

Electricity for Telegraphy.—In an interesting account of a recent visit to this country, W. H. Preece, the English electrician (*Electrician*, London, February 2), says that dynamos are gradually replacing voltaic batteries in the United States as sources of electricity for telegraphy, the current being obtained either from a separate plant or by tapping the electric-light wires. In New York, 30,000 to 40,000 cells have been replaced by dynamos; while in Boston 10,000 cells, which cost \$20,000 a year, are now replaced by electricity from the electric-light wires at \$3,000 a year. The Western Union Company has a special plant of 51 small dynamos at New York, and 46 at Chicago. Mr. Preece, however, prefers storage batteries, which are growing in favor in England, their advantages being freedom from breakdown, steadiness, and economy.

Anomalous Appearance of One of Jupiter's Moons.—In September, 1890, says *Nature* (January 25), Jupiter's first satellite was observed at the Lick Observatory, while crossing the disc of the planet, to appear as a close double spot. Among various explanations of this phenomenon was the suggestion that there was a bright belt about the moon dividing it into two dark hemispheres. A repetition of the phenomenon observed by Professor Barnard, on September 25 last, shows that beyond doubt this explanation is correct. The southern hemisphere appears to be the smaller, but this is doubtless a perspective effect produced by a tilt toward Jupiter of the satellite's south pole. Thus another brilliant discovery must be credited to American astronomers.

How Plants Climb.—Rev. G. Henslow (Linnean Society, London, January 18), has attempted to show the existence of a power in living vegetable protoplasm of responding to purely mechanical external forces by enveloping supportive tissues, by means of which the plant is enabled to resist the effects of gravity, tension, pressure, etc. He thinks that the peculiar structure of climbers are all the outcome of a response to external mechanical forces acting directly upon the stems, without the aid of natural selection.

The Nansen Expedition.—According to Dr. John Murray, the authority on Arctic exploration, quoted in *The Scientific American*, February 10, the last news from Dr. Nansen indicates that he was able to push his way through the Kara Sea early in August, and the chances are that he is now in the ice somewhere between Lat. 78° and 80° N. and Long. 120° and 130° E. If so, he is in the most favorable position for progress next Summer. Dr. Murray has no faith in the abilities of the *Fram* to rise up on the ice if she is nipped, but even if the vessel is crushed, he believes that

Nansen will go into quarters on a floe, and then attempt to float across the Polar Sea. He may be five years or more in crossing, and he may fail altogether, but "I shall be disappointed," says Dr. Murray, "if he be not heard of to the north of Spitzbergen during the Summer after next."

Effects of Corporal Punishment.—*The Lancet*, London, January 27, thinks that there are some children in whose case physical punishment may have to be dispensed with altogether, the results being highly dangerous to health and even to life. In any event, the cane must not be used over prominent bony structures, which readily become inflamed after injury. These remarks, as well as the case by which they are suggested—that of a boy whose death was recently traced directly to a caning received at school—serve to bring out the great differences between English and American schools in the matter of corporal punishment.

History of the Weather-Map.—Prof. M. W. Harrington (*American Meteorological Journal*, January) says that simultaneous observations, which form the basis of weather charts, were made in Virginia from 1772 to 1777. About the same time Lavoisier proposed that such observations should be made in Europe, but the earliest proposal for a weather map was made, in 1816, by Brandes, and the first year in which the plan was actually carried out was 1856, when current weather charts were issued by the Smithsonian Institution. The first international bulletin was published in 1857, by Le Verrier.

The Approaching Cholera-Conference at Paris, as announced by *The British Medical Journal*, will occupy itself with tracking the cholera to its seats of origin,—that is, Asia and India—dealing especially with the Meccan pilgrimage—and concerting measures for the defence of Europe against this scourge. The French delegate, M. Hanotiaux, Minister Plenipotentiary, stated to a representative of the French Press that the chief measures contemplated were those indicated by Mr. Ernest Hart in his addresses at Edinburgh and in America, viz.: the installation of medical posts, and posts of inspection at the two important points, Thor and Camaran; the care and disinfection of all the pilgrim ships from India to Arabia; the reorganization of the sanitary service of India; the regulation of the great Fair at Hurdwar on the Upper Ganges; the inspection of pilgrims before leaving India, and the curatorship of the sacred wells at Mecca, especially of Hagar's Well, in which the pilgrims both bathe and drink. England is largely relied upon for aid in carrying out the contemplated measures, and M. Hanotiaux said he had reason to believe that the Sultan and the Czar of Persia would assist in arresting the spread of cholera at the several ports of entry in their respective dominions. M. Hanotiaux expressed himself as confident that cholera might be stamped out by the proper enforcement of these measures.

The Manchester Sea-Canal.—In the construction of the Manchester Sea-Canal there were in use over 100 steam navvies capable of filling 750 wagons representing 3,750 tons for a day's work of twelve hours. Each machine was calculated to do the work of 2,000 men. In addition from 8,000 to 17,000 men and boys were employed.—*The Nineteenth Century*, London.

The Most Primitive Race of Our Hemisphere.—That this title undoubtedly belongs to the Ainu of Japan is the opinion of Mr. A. H. Savage Landor, who has recently described his experiences among them ("Alone with the Hairy Ainu," London, 1893). The author, who is a grandson of the poet Landor, lived five months with this people in the interior of Yezo, and had greater opportunities for observing their peculiarities than previous travelers, many of whom drew false conclusions from observing Japanese half-breeds instead of pure-bred Ainu. The Ainu, all told, number about fifteen thousand to seventeen thousand. They are undersized, averaging about five feet two and one-half inches for men, and four feet eleven inches for women. The body is covered with hair, the forehead narrow and sharply sloped backward, the cheek-bones prominent, the nose hooked and broad. They appear to use the feet and toes freely to aid their hands and fingers, and employ their teeth so readily that when an unusually heavy haul is necessary they prefer to use them rather than their hands. Many of their movements are ape-

like, and their habits in some respects are decidedly more like animals than human beings. Their sense of touch is singularly deficient, but that of smell is very acute, though they seem oblivious of their own marked odor—an intensified form of the peculiar smell of a monkey's cage. Mr. Landor believes that this primitive race came originally from northern Asia, and may be akin to the North Europeans.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The London Engineer* propounds the theory that the molten earth began to cool at the center instead of on the surface as is generally thought; instancing the case of large iron castings which always solidify from the bottom. If the globe cooled in this way it is evident that near the end of the cooling there were on its surface molten seas and recently solidified continents. As the tide rose and fell the molten matter would solidify in successive layers on the continents, and thus stratified igneous rocks would underlie all the strata subsequently deposited from water.

WHAT will be the largest bucket-hopper dredger in the world is now building in Scotland. It is to be used in the work of deepening the Danube.

EXPERIMENTS on the telephonic transmission of musical sounds between New York and Chicago show that notes of some pitches are a little slower in making the journey than others. The fundamental note of the human voice, for instance, and its octave differ in phase by about a quarter of a wavelength when they reach the end of the route, that is, the octave lags behind by that amount. Other components of the voice are retarded by varying amounts. This has no effect, however, on the audibility, for the ear is an analytic organ, and picks out the proper notes without regard to the phase in which they may reach it. The same variation in relative phase occurs when one who is listening to a duet approaches or recedes from the performers, yet no change in the musical effect is noticed in such a case.

THE blood of certain snakes has been found to be nearly as poisonous as their venom. For instance, the blood of a water-snake and that of a Thuringian adder, on being injected into the circulation of a guinea-pig, proved fatal, the animal's symptoms being similar to those caused by the bite of a viper.

IT is said that a German officer has invented a motor in which a fine stream of coal-dust is utilized to drive a piston by explosions in the same manner as the gas in the gas-engine. The Krupps are now making the engine in their works at Essen. It has long been known that finely pulverized coal in suspension in the air is highly explosive, and it has been held responsible for some of the most frightful colliery disasters, but this is the first attempt to utilize it in this way.

THE experiments in utilizing the trolley on canals, which have been made recently on the Erie canal, have not been very successful, but it is thought that this was due largely to poor machinery. A full-sized boat, loaded, was propelled at the rate of 2.65 miles per hour by 24.87 electric horse-power against the current and a strong head-wind. In the opposite direction 4.24 miles an hour was made. It is thought that with 200 boats scattered over a distance of 50 miles, and running 210 days in the year, the cost of haulage will be about 10 cents per boat per mile.

THE present state of development of the manufacture of ozone is somewhat anomalous, in that facility in the production of the gas has preceded the discovery of remunerative and staple outlets for it—an inversion of the usual order. A number of compact and ingenious ozonizers have recently been devised which seem better adapted than the older patterns for the condensation of oxygen to ozone. In the usual forms, such as the Siemens, the conducting surfaces are on the outer sides of two glass tubes or plates, separated by as narrow a space as possible through which the oxygen or air to be ozonized is passed, and in which it is subjected to the effect of the "silent discharge." In the new ozonizers the current of oxygen is not excluded from contact with the conductors, but is allowed to flow between one of them and the dielectric. A form of conductor that has been found efficient is a grid of narrow serrated tinned iron plates, having its teeth opposed to a surface of glass serving as the dielectric. The tinned iron soon loses its lustre and becomes coated with a film of oxide, but the corrosion does not seem to proceed further than this superficial attack. No extensive commercial use for the gas has been discovered. Experiments of some promise on its application for the aging of wines, the clarification of sugar solutions, the oxidation of oils, the resinification of turpentine, and for bleaching, have been made, but nothing certain can be said as to their final outcome.

AN artificial glacier may be made of any of the yellow varieties of pitch resembling colophony, whose plasticity and brittleness closely approach those of ice. The pitch is allowed to descend slowly down a square tray provided with a slanting gutter, first lined with a layer of hot pitch to prevent rolling. As the mass descends, cracks are formed like the crevasses, and all the glacier phenomena can be closely imitated. By painting the surface white the cracks appear much more plainly. The motion, sometimes uniformly progressive, sometimes pausing, and sometimes directed upward, can be well studied with a microscope.

A NEW explosive cartridge, invented by Dr. Ochse, formerly with the Messrs. Krupp, is a sealed glass tube or ball containing acidulated water into which two platinum wires are led. For use a current of electricity is sent through the wires, decomposing the water into hydrogen and oxygen. Upon the ignition of the mixed gases an explosive force of 5,800 atmospheres per square inch is developed.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE union of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, in New York City, with the Brick Church, is a notable event, for it wipes out of being a prominent organization (and probably a building) which has existed for thirty-two years, and yet supplies a permanent endowment for the old Brick Church.

Apropos of church-buildings, a leading Methodist minister has an article in the *New York Independent*, in which he demonstrates, by statistics, that while in some parts of the country, and, especially, in the Eastern States, and in the large cities of those States, there are too many places of worship, in the recently developed parts of the Union there are a very large number of "unsheltered congregations" who need churches.

The well-known dispute between Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, the popular Wesleyan minister of London, and Mr. Foote about "the Atheistic Shoemaker" has been revived in *The Methodist Times*, in order to show how completely the atheistic leader, Mr. Holyoake, vindicates Mr. Hughes from Mr. Foote's charge that he (Mr. Hughes) had published "a lie in five chapters."

Almost every one has heard of the late Bishop Wilberforce's rhyme, "If I were a cassowary in Timbuctoo, I'd eat up the missionary and his Prayer-Book too," but it is not generally known that the dark-skinned citizens of that remote and untraveled region have never really had a fair opportunity of eating up a white missionary! This great commercial city and Moslem religious center has been a very sacred spot, and the white man has seldom entered its walls. But a two-line item in the telegraphic reports tells us that the French quietly took possession of the place the other day. The missionary with "his Prayer-Book—too," and probably with his Bible, will follow! Let us hope that the "Cassowary" will treat him with consideration.

It is, however, one thing for a white man to preach in the heart of darkest Africa, and quite another thing for a black man to preach in the heart of enlightened England. For, only the other day, a poor negro who collected a crowd in the town of Wolverhampton, by preaching the gospel, was arrested and declared insane. The circumstance excites the risibility of *The London Truth*, and its versatile Editor sees no reason why black fanatics shall not be at large in England when white enthusiasts demand an entrance into the very heart of the Dark Continent.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GREAT MOSQUE OF DAMASCUS.

THE accidental burning of the Great Mosque of Damascus, in October last, is a notable event in history. This historic building was erected in the year of the Hegira 86, and was built on the ruins of an ancient Greek temple, and of a Christian church. The Turkish authorities, in their usual style, forbade any reference in the papers to the destructive fire, and a telegram, sending the news to England, was suppressed at Beyrout. The Turks miscalculated the feeling with which the news of their disaster would be heard in England, and they have no conception of the regret with which intelligent Christian people will hear of the destruction of their great historical landmark. An article in the February number of *The Sunday at Home*, London, by Dr. William Wright, Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, England, and Keeper of Oriental Manuscripts in the British Museum, gives a deeply instructive account of the Mosque.

The Damascus Mosque is one of those structures around which historic memories crowd, and which carry the thoughts back to even pre-historic times. According to analogy there is an ecclesiastical succession in edifices devoted to religious services, though the fashion and character of the religions change. Christian cathedrals have succeeded Druidic temples. The Great Mosque of Damascus was a Christian church before it was changed into a mosque, and it was a great heathen temple, larger in dimensions than either the great Temple of the Sun at Palmyra, or the Jewish Temple of Jerusalem, before it was transformed into the Church of St. John the Baptist. But, before Greek art and Roman force produced the Great Temple of

Damascus, the site was probably occupied by "the house of Rimmon," in which Naaman the Syrian bowed down (2 Kings, v. 18), and it was probably in the same sacred place that King Ahaz saw the beautiful altar (2 Kings, xvi. 10-16), which served as a pattern for one at Jerusalem. Nor is it improbable that the local tradition may be true, which tells of an idolatrous temple occupying the site before "the good King Abraham" came to reside in Damascus.

However that may have been, it is certain that about seventy years after the establishment of Christianity, by Constantine, Arcadius became Emperor. He found a great heathen temple in Damascus, the outlines of which can still be traced by rows of columns, *in situ*, partially covered up by accumulated debris and the mud houses of to-day. He transformed the temple into a basilica, using the material of the temple, and the columns of other classic structures throughout the land. The new and



RUINS OF THE GREAT MOSQUE OF DAMASCUS.

splendid church was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, whose head it was said to contain, and the mosque is spoken of to this day as "*Jami'a es-Seiyyid Yehya*"—"the Mosque of the Lord John." Though the head of John the Baptist was supposed to be in Damascus, his heart was said to be at Aleppo, and one of his fingers at Beyrout.

The great church remained in the hands of the Christians for nearly three centuries. The gorgeous ritual of its priests had pushed the Bible into the background, and the building had become the diocesan center of Christian idolatry. When the faithless Church had become corrupt, in doctrine, ritual, and practice, the avenger was at the door.

The flight of Mohammed, in 622 from Mecca to Medina, marks the beginning of the Moslem Era. Thirteen or fourteen years later, two of Mohammed's generals, at the head of a victorious horde of Bedouins, laid siege to Damascus. While Abu Obeida was arranging a treaty of surrender with the principal citizens on the west side of the city, a priest was betraying the city to the

fierce Khâled on the eastern side. The gentle Abu Obeida entered by treaty from the west gate. Khâled, "the sword of God," entered by treachery through the east gate. Khâled's course was marked by carnage, but when he reached the great church he found his fellow-general in possession, surrounded by peaceful citizens. After a stormy scene between the two generals the work of slaughter was stayed, and the great Church of St. John was divided between the Moslems and Christians. In less than thirty years from the capture of Damascus, the city had become the seat of government of the Omayyad dynasty, and the gorgeous capital of an empire that extended from the steppes of Tartary to the Atlantic. Walid, the sixth Khalif of the Omayyad dynasty, drove the Christians from the church, and changed it into a magnificent mosque, since known as the *Jami'a el-Amwi*.

The first step toward the conversion of the church into a mosque was to purge the church of idolatrous symbols. An Arab historian tells us that the Khalif Walid standing on a great altar, superintended the work of purification. One of his followers, fearing some malign influence from a great image, placed near where the Khalif stood, tried to withdraw him from what seemed a perilous position. "Fear not for me," said the great Omayyad, "for the first spot on which I shall plant my battle-axe will be the head of that image." So saying, he swung his battle-axe aloft, and dashed the idol to the ground. But, in the destruction of all Christian emblems, one text of Scripture remained on the walls. Deeply engraven in a stone over one of the doors we read in deep-cut Greek letters: "Thy Kingdom, O Christ, is an everlasting Kingdom, and Thy dominion endureth throughout all generations."

Perhaps the most beautiful object in the Mosque was the *Kubbet*, which was said to contain the head of John the Baptist. Another object of beauty was the pulpit, from which the great Algerine prince Abdul Kadir used to deliver orations full of tenderness and love.

A JEWISH CONFIRMATION.

THE *Quiver*, London, has an account of the ceremony of Confirmation as administered in the Jewish synagogue in Paris, France, and as witnessed recently by the Rev. William Burnett, M.A.

As soon as the Hebrew child can speak, he is taught his daily prayers, and he begins to wear under his clothes a square piece of cloth, termed the "Arbang Kenaphoth," or "four corners," to which are attached the "Tsitsith," or memorial fringes. Each of these fringes is composed of eight threads about a quarter of a yard long, fastened to the cloth with knots, made in a special manner, and supposed to have a hidden mystic meaning. These fringes are always made of white lamb's wool, spun and prepared by a Jew. The wearing of this cloth with its appendages, even by the youngest child, is accounted of vital importance, being a literal compliance with the injunction in Numbers xv. 38, 39, and Deuteronomy xxii. 12. By so doing, according to the ancient Rabbins, a Jew is considered to have kept the whole Law, for this singular reason, that the numerical value of the word "Tsitsith" is 600, while the eight threads and five knots added to this make 613, the exact number of precepts said to be contained in the Law. One of their Doctors prescribes that at five years of age the child should begin to study the Scriptures, at ten the Mishna, and at thirteen the rest of the Talmud. It goes without saying that this standard is seldom, if ever, attained in these days, when the requirements of secular education are so increasingly high for Jewish as well as other boys. Still, in every case, a certain modicum of knowledge is required before they can be presented to the Rabbi, at the age of thirteen, to be made "Bar Mitzvah" or "Sons of the Law." For that purpose, they must have learned sufficient Hebrew to read and translate some passage of the Pentateuch, and to be able to repeat their prayers, the Ten Commandments, and the Thirteen Articles of the Jewish religion. When the son has passed an examination in these subjects, the father introduces him into the synagogue on the first Sabbath after his thirteenth birthday. The boy is then called up to read the Law before the congregation. When he has duly performed this formidable task, he is received as a full member. Previously to this, he is com-

pletely under the power of his parents, who are popularly said to be accountable for his sins; but, from that day, he becomes responsible for his own actions. Before that time he was called "Katon," or little one; now he is "Gadol," or grown up, being treated as a man.

In the "Confirmation," as witnessed by Mr. Burnett, the children of both sexes were publicly dedicated to God. As regards



A JEWISH CONFIRMATION: THE BENEDICTION.

the boys, it was a more public ratification of their religious membership; while for the girls who have reached the age of eleven and have been sufficiently instructed, it is the only way in which they are recognized as in any sense members of the Congregation. That the daughters of Israel should be so received is a remarkable sign of the progress of modern thought. On the occasion, as seen in our illustration, both maidens and youths took part—the girls attired in simple white dresses and veils, as at a Christian Confirmation; the boys in plain black clothes. The predominance of dark, piercing eyes and strong Jewish features was very striking. The general demeanor of the candidates was quiet and devout. The proceedings began with the recitation, first in Hebrew by the boys, and then in French by the girls, of the Ten Commandments, the Thirteen Articles of their faith, and of certain prayers. These were repeated simultaneously by each company in turn. Suitable and eloquent addresses were then delivered by the Chief Rabbins of France and Paris, who, at the close, laid their hands on the heads of the young people, pronouncing a benediction, very much as is done by the Bishop in the Church of England.

THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D.D., in a paper published in *The Preacher's Magazine*, New York, February, maintains that there is no real need for the Sunday newspaper. Dr. Cuyler expresses himself as follows:

"When I came to New York forty years ago there were weekly and Sunday newspapers hawked about the streets, made up of sporting news, and hawked sometimes during the church-hour near the church-doors. No respectable person would be seen with one of those papers in his hands. They were not newspapers. This city got on perfectly well without the issue of a journal on the Lord's Day. Go to London, the business center of the civilized world. Do the London dailies issue a Sunday-morning edition? No. They don't need it. An attempt was made by one of our countrymen to issue there a Sunday-morning paper, and it was a failure. Press and pulpit thundered it out of existence. What do we need of them? There is no necessity for it, and no legitimate reason can be given for it, and as a proof that such issues are not needed I could point to Philadelphia. I can show you there a great daily journal which has been conducted on two principles, first: "Not a single line of impure matter or sensationalism shall desecrate these columns. Second: "This

paper shall never be issued on God's Holy Day through the year." What is the result? Do those who read six days of the week the late George W. Childs' *Daily Ledger*, ask for a Sunday issue? No. It is to-day the most profitable paper published on this continent. I would rather, as a pecuniary speculation, have one hundred shares in *The Philadelphia Ledger*, than in any other journal published in the United States of America.

"We not only don't want the Sunday newspaper, but there is a good reason that we should be delivered from it. You know perfectly well that a number of Sabbath-morning papers do make many of their columns mere sewers for scandal and social filth, and rely for their circulation, to a considerable degree, in circulating through the community what of necessity is most vile in its social and moral influence. Examination into some of the Sunday-morning papers will prove that they are public demoralizers in themselves on every day. Take the very best, cleanest Sabbath-morning papers; every Sunday they have sporting-news and speculating affairs of various kinds—granting there may be no impurities. Such topics are the very thing we should not have on the Sabbath. It is pretended that those papers that are issued only six days in the week would not get support. Those who bake their daily bread in such a hot oven should have one day's rest; and the papers that contain articles in regard to commerce and sporting and politics ought to be locked out on Sunday.

"The last time I visited the greatest man on the globe now living, Gladstone, at his house, he told me the secret of his long life. He said to me that he got sound sleep every night, and he added, 'Amid all the pressure of public cares I thank God for the Sabbath with its rest for the body and the soul.' These golden words should be written up in every school-house, and place of business, and in every legislative chamber. There is the testimony of a man who is a power, and who confesses that God's Sabbath has enabled him to weather out eighty-four years. When Lord Castlereagh committed suicide, Wilberforce said, 'Poor Castlereagh has broken down! He never had any Sabbath.' There is a contrast in these two cases of men under the same pressure. This world does not need its secular press every Lord's Day Morning. It needs to be delivered from it."

JEWISH BELIEF IN FUTURE LIFE.

RABBI VIDAVER, of Louisville, has a contribution to *The Jewish Messenger*, New York, on the "Belief in the Soul's Immortality among the Hebrews." While the soul's immortality is intimated in some passages of the Pentateuch, as for instance, in Genesis, speaking of Enoch, it says: "And Enoch walked with God, and he was no more, for God had taken him," the resurrection of the dead and future reward and punishment are neither mentioned, nor even hinted at in any of the five books of Moses. The careful student of the Bible, however, will find that the reason Moses did not introduce in Israel the belief in resurrection, which was so prevalent in Egypt, was because he feared that it would lead to idolatry, which was practised in that country in connection with the embalment and burial of the dead. For that very reason, Moses enjoined on his people that there should not be found among them "one who inquireth of the dead." As for the belief in future reward and punishment, the reason the great legislator passed it in silence, may be, in the first place, because his people then were not yet susceptible to metaphysics, and, on the other hand, again, because the teachings which Moses brought down from Sinai were practical ones, calculated for the people to live by, but not to die by. All the commandments, precepts, and ordinances of the Pentateuch have been intended to enable the children of Israel to acquire a good, holy, righteous, and happy life in this world, and as for the future beyond the grave, we need not concern ourselves, for it is one of those "secrets which belong unto the Lord our God."

Five hundred years after Moses, however, the idea of a resurrection and of a future reward and punishment began to awake, not in the hearts of the whole people of Israel, but in those of their great men and prophets.

The two doctrines, in spite of the great benefits which they yield, were met in ancient Israel with strong opposition by the

well-known sect of the Sadducees, which was composed of aristocratic and wealthy people. The reason which history assigns to their rejection of the two doctrines is because they would not accept any teaching, ceremony, or any custom which is not mentioned in Holy Scripture. Tradition carried no weight with them. It seems, however, that it was chiefly the great wealth and prosperity of the Sadducees that led them to a denial of the said doctrines. But the opinion of such people with regard to religious matters has always gone for nothing. People, like the Sadducees of old, have never improved Judaism. Only men like the Pharisees, men of Jewish learning, godliness, holiness, and true piety, only such men have supported, upheld, and propagated Israel's religion. Such men have firmly believed in resurrection and future retribution. Since the Twelfth Century, Israel has not produced a greater light than Moses Maimonides. Besides having been the profoundest Talmudical scholar, he was also the greatest philosopher and the most skilful physician of his age. Yet he firmly believed in the doctrines of the resurrection of the dead and future rewards and punishments, and framed them among the thirteen articles of his creed.

DR. SAMUEL COX ON KINGSLEY AND MAURICE.

IN the recent death of the late Samuel Cox, D.D., the Baptists of Great Britain lost one of their most scholarly divines. Dr. Cox was known in Biblical literature as the founder and editor of *The Expositor*. A short biography of this eminent man has just been published with a volume of sermons on "The Hebrew Twins, or, A Vindication of God's Ways with Jacob and Esau." These sermons or lectures were left by the author prepared for the Press, and they are among the best of the very best of his many literary productions. They are, however, of special interest on account of the curious parallel which the late Editor draws between the characters of Kingsley and Maurice, with those of Esau and Jacob. Kingsley and Maurice were true brothers in spirit, different as they were in type and temperament. Charles Kingsley was by nature a man of the Esau type, and he knew it. For, in one of his letters, when defending himself for teaching what was then called "muscular Christianity"—a phrase, however, which he repudiated and abhorred—he says: "What if it pleased God that I should have been born and bred in the tents of Esau? What if, by no choice of my own, my relations and friends should have been hunters and fighters?" Yet, with all his affinities with Esau, and all his love for him, who does not know that Charles Kingsley—manly, generous, brave, if ever man was—was utterly and unsparingly devoted to the service of God, and to the noblest spiritual duties and aims?

Maurice, on the other hand, was by nature a man of the Jacob type, with an ineradicable strain of subtlety in him; but this subtlety was so bitted and controlled, as to be confined to his intellect, where it enabled him to deal with the more mystical and metaphysical elements of Religion in a way so masterly that, compared with his treatment of them, even that of so great a man as Carlyle looks coarse and clumsy and blundering. But, subtle as his intellect was, his heart was as pure, as unselfish, and unworldly as a child. Of an unstinted generosity, he grew to be, by trusting God, so fearless, so brave, as to be a wonder to the bravest.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER: "What do the Unitarians believe?" *Philadelphian*: "Well, Dr. Furniss is the only one in Philadelphia who knows, and he won't tell."—*Exchange*.



SAMUEL COX, D.D., LATE EDITOR OF
"THE EXPOSITOR."

A Wider Observance of Lent.—*The Boston Herald* asks: Why should not there be a wider observance of Lent? The observance in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic bodies, and to some extent in Unitarian and Presbyterian circles, is to be counted on; but there are large bodies of Christian people who know nothing about the use of the Christian seasons, and who have never been trained to think of their value in giving variety and strength to a Christian life. Has not the time come when these people could well learn something by observing Lent? It is not giving way to the introduction of a system to which they are opposed, if they accept the observance of Lent as a religious discipline. It comes to a great many people at a time of the year in our climate when the days are shortest, and when we have leisure for thinking seriously of the ends of life, and it is found as a matter of experience, in the drive in which most of us live, that, unless we take time by force for the observance of religious duties, they are very apt to be neglected. The richness and strength of the spiritual life are very largely in proportion to the way in which it is treated. If it is one continual round of seriousness, there is a lack of variety and movement, and one loses the force of purpose in the grooves of routine. Lent gives variety and freshness to the treatment of a religious life, and it is commonly said that a good Lent is necessary to a good Easter.

The Financial Methods of the Catholic Church.—*The Catholic Herald*, New York, publishes a balance-sheet of St. Theresa's Church in New York City, which illustrates the usual methods adopted in the Roman Catholic Church for sustaining their churches. The Herald truly speaks of it as "a grand exhibit," for the church is in a portion of the city where there was once considerable Catholic wealth, but from which everything has now gone uptown, and where the people are poor. The receipts during the past year for its own expenses were \$23,840. Of this the basket-collections were \$4,885, envelope collections \$1,628, pews-rents \$1,177, and seats at masses \$7,931. The latter comes from the five cents which every one who attends the mass is expected to put in the basket as he enters the building. There are also \$6,264 from the rents of property, as the church found itself obliged to purchase considerable property around the church, rented to occupants, to prevent its falling into the hands of Jews. This money is spent as follows: \$2,500 for the salaries of four clergymen, \$1,633 for the choir, \$2,224 for repairs, etc., \$1,889 for the maintenance of clergymen, \$3,064 for salaries of the Christian Brothers teaching in the boys' school and for other expenses of the school, \$2,400 for the salaries of the teaching-nuns, and \$1,207 for lay-teachers. The rest goes, mainly, for interest on mortgages and minor expenses. Besides this, \$3,381 was collected for charitable purposes and expended outside of the church.

The Separation of Soul from Body.—In an article in *The Outlook*, Dr. Lyman Abbott asks, What is death? Just what Socrates said so long ago—the separation of the soul from the body; that, and nothing more. And if it be that and nothing more, why should we be afraid of it? Why should we be unwilling to have the soul separated from the body? We never found our bodies such a help to us that we should be sorry to get rid of them when the time comes. If, indeed, a man has been living a sensual life, if his life has been in the things which the eye and the ear give, and the hands can handle, if this is his life and all his life, then he may well regard death as like a robber that lurks in ambuscade ready to leap upon him and rob him of all his possessions. But if he has been living for the immortal and the eternal, if he has been living for faith and hope and love, for righteousness and purity and temperance, why should he dread the time when the soul is to be separated from the body? Separation of the soul from the body, what does it mean? Why, it means, first of all, separation from death. It is a physiological fact that we have been dying ever since we have been born. The body is always going into decay, and we are always trying to patch it up and keep it going. The whole process of life is a repair of a decaying and dying body, until at last we can repair it no longer, and it drops to pieces. Death is emancipation from death; life is dying, dying is living. Man is like one floating upon a river against

whose resistless tide he rows in vain. His body is the stream on which his soul is embarked, and the stream is hurrying him down, down toward the great sea. Why should he be afraid that by and by the process of flux will cease, and he will reach the Holy City and stand on the firm land of God? Separation of the soul from the body: what does it mean? It means separation from all the limitations of the body. How our language misrepresents us; how our ears mishear; how husband and wife who have been living together almost half a century still find that they do know not each other, because they have to communicate through this impalpable wall of language, which always gives an imperfect and often a false impression of the soul! Separation of the soul from the body is the separation from this entanglement, and the artist will see clearly what now he sees dimly and expresses poorly; and the musician will hear clearly what now he hears only imperfectly and utters poorly; for the body is not the secret and source of our life, it is the limitation on our life. What is the separation of the soul from the body? Separation from one of the great classes of sins that perplex and torment us. When any of us get hold of some poor man who is the slave of his own appetite, and put a little faith and a little hope into him, and start him on the upward turning, and presently the man falls back into drink, our rescue-work is not all thrown away. The sin of appetite is the sin of the body; if a man has nothing better than body, then this rescue-work is thrown away; but if into that poor, struggling man we can put the germ of immortal life, the seed that has been dropped into the soul may yet bring forth fruit, when the body which chokes the seed has dropped into decay.

NOTES.

The Evangelist remarks that *The New York Observer* invites the Pope of Rome to New York. "Evidently it does not wish to be taken too seriously; but, all the same, should the Holy Father ever take up his residence on the Harlem Heights, we shall hold it to a strict responsibility for the proceeding."

The Outlook says that after a pastorate of thirty years in the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia, the Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D., has resigned his pulpit. He is by no means an old man, and much of the best work of his life ought to be still before him. The work which he has done and the influence which he has exerted make his resignation worthy of more than a passing mention. One of the foremost if not the very foremost preacher in the Baptist Church in America, he has won his way to his distinguished position, not by any spectacular performances, but by earnest and scholarly work.

The New York Churchman in an article on Endowments, says: The endowment of the great city parishes and some of flourishing bishoprics is being prosecuted with commendable zeal. We have to suggest that along with this movement there should be an effort for the endowment of dioceses. The cathedral idea, as it is being put into shape in New York, is somewhat on these lines.

In *The Bombay Guardian*, just received, Mr. Alfred S. Dyer addresses himself to a statement made by *The Times of India* of January 1, that "In Bombay, the anti-opium movement has been seriously discredited by the proof that a petition against opium, said to have been signed by over forty native medical men, was a document of which the majority of the alleged signatories had no cognizance." Mr. Dyer states that not one of the forty-nine doctors who signed the petition has publicly repudiated it over his own signature, and shows that the "proof" of the alleged fraud consists of nothing more than the anonymous statements of a correspondent of the *Indian Times*.

The Christian Commonwealth, London, extends an invitation to the pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle and says: "if Dr. Talmage is still ready for heavy pulpit work, the day of Westminster Chapel (Newman Hall's) has come. If the trustees of that large place of worship have their eyes fully opened, they will at once take steps to bring Dr. Talmage to London. He would receive a hearty welcome on this side of the Atlantic, and his presence at Westminster Chapel would certainly secure overflowing congregations. We are sorry for Brooklyn, but the loss there may, after all, be our gain."

The London New Review, which has in its last January number a scathing attack by Count Tolstoy on the Orthodox Church for its misrepresentation of Christ's teaching, especially in relation to private property and the non-resistance of evil, has, in its February number, four replies, the first from the Bishop of Ripon, the second from Archdeacon Sinclair, the third from the Jesuit Father Rickaby, and the fourth by Rev. J. Guinness Rogers. Father Rickaby says: "Count Tolstoy does not observe the distinction between a command and a counsel. If a person throws stones through his bedroom window he may hand him over to the police, but if he is my parishioner, and I have a duty to that man's soul. . . . I may conclude that the better course, though not the bounden course for me, his pastor, is to overlook the injury, and try to win him by kindness."

The Silver Cross, the organ of the "King's Daughters," is much improved and is rapidly taking a prominent place among the religious papers. Its February number has an interesting account of Dr. Rainsford's "Four Hundred," an order in St. George's Church, which includes the circles of ten of the Daughters of the King.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE DIAMOND-KING OF SOUTH AFRICA.

THE man who has vanquished Lobengula is, for more reasons than one, a man who attracts the attention of the civilized world. "Cecil Rhodes looks as if he could eat a whole country for his dinner," said Lobengula once. He knew the man and



CECIL RHODES.

had a presentiment of his own fate. And, indeed, everything about Rhodes is powerful and colossal. Tall and heavily boned, with a magnificent head, a large chin, and a stomach like an ostrich, he appears made to resist the inroads of time for many years. His steel-blue eyes may appear a little dreamy to strangers; but Cecil Rhodes is no idealist. His speeches are short and to the point. He is neither a hard drinker nor a glutton, and has no liking for gambling. He lives only for the creation of a South African Empire, and his Gospel is the triumph of the Eng-

lish-speaking nations over all others. With the inward conviction of a fanatic, he believes that the English-speaking people are the masters of the present time and of the future, that they will crush every one—Germans, Dutch, Spaniards, and Portuguese. "A self-willed man," said Gordon, but he asked Rhodes to accompany him on his expedition to Khartum. "A man worth



IN MATABELELAND.

Gladstone (to Rhodes):—You've done the fighting, but—if you have no objection—the plunder belongs to us.—Moonstone.

knowing," said Gladstone, when Rhodes told him his view of the Irish Question. "A man of wonderfully strong character," said Salisbury.

Cecil Rhodes is rich, immensely rich. His influence in politics is, therefore, very great, and it is not impossible that he may live to see a consummation of his hopes: a United South Africa. But this lofty end is not easily attained. The bitter enmity between the Dutch and English Afrikaners is a serious obstacle. The interference of the British Colonial Office is no less a stumbling-block. As for the Natives, Cecil Rhodes despises them. He only values them as so many laborers, and he knows that the negro is destined to be exterminated, sooner or later. Not much higher does he rank the Portuguese. To him they are a mixture of criminals and



LOBENGULA.

negroes, who, in their capacity as pirates and slavers, close Africa against civilization. It is partly due to Cecil Rhodes' energetic opposition that the rights of Portugal to Mashonaland were denied. Cecil Rhodes is called already The Great Amalgamator, The Colossus of the Diamond Fields, The Warren Hastings of the Cape. Is he, as many persons believe, destined to become the first president of the United States of South Africa?—*Chronik der Zeit, Leipzig.*

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE ANARCHISTS.

IN the *Revista de España*, Madrid, January, there is a very remarkable paper by Cesár Silió, in which he advises the settlement of Anarchism at once, and in a way that will settle it for all time. He says that it is now a life-and-death struggle between society and those who desire to destroy every institution that marks society as civilized. And it is well that the fight is on. Away with all palliative remedies which may possibly retard the fight for a month, or a year, or even ten years! We must settle at once with these dynamiters and bomb-throwers. And yet he objects to the death-penalty in the case of Anarchists. I believe, he says, that their destructiveness can be combated without destroying their lives; that their unquenchable thirst for blood can be made harmless without shedding their blood. Justice will be best satisfied by those means which best defend society and render the criminals powerless to renew their attacks. If the death-penalty is to be applied absolutely, then every one who even sympathizes with the Anarchists must be condemned—the fellow who throws a bomb, and he who makes it; the Anarchist who inflames his hearers in public meetings, and he who propagates Anarchist views in the taverns, according to the inspirations of his alcohol-befuddled brain. Because we cannot put to death every one whose unbalanced mind plans sedition, and every one who is likely to prove dangerous, the death-penalty is useless as a means for putting an end to Anarchism.

No, I have another solution to offer. Let some place be chosen in the South Sea, far away from all countries inhabited by civilized people, and let us send all the disaffected spirits of the world to this place. There they can live without any authorities to watch over them, without laws which must be obeyed, and without the fear of punishment. Supply the Anarchists with a few necessary tools, and provide them with food sufficient to last until they can have reaped the produce of their own industry.

What more can these rebels wish? Their greatest desires will be fulfilled: they will be allowed to live without God, property, fatherland, or family; without capitalists, without social institutions, without any laws to restrict their liberties.

Our purpose of getting rid of them will be accomplished, and they will have things very much their own way. The experiment will produce one of the three following results:

1. The deported men will not agree, and, therefore, they will destroy each other.
2. They will have the opportunity to demonstrate the feasibility of their doctrines by their lives. If they succeed in this, their cause will triumph and they will inaugurate a reign of peace throughout the world.
3. The deported men who reform, and become honest, God-fearing, law-abiding men, will be witnesses to the absurdity of their doctrines.

At any rate, it would be well to try the experiment, and thus to rid ourselves of all criminals, cranks, and fanatics who go about under the guise of Anarchists.

MILITARISM AND ANARCHISM.

In an editorial on the recent Anarchistic outrages in the French Capital, the *Viestnik Europy*, Moscow, January, says:

Even in the leading French newspapers, the bomb-throwing is assumed to be connected with Anarchistic teachings, and these in turn are alleged to spring from Socialist doctrines. Would it not be more natural to say that these dynamiters are either ordinary criminals or victims of abnormal social conditions? In the mass of the semi-intelligent incapables, there are plenty of men who are ready to conclude their account with life and surrounding

society by some effective criminal deed. Such men may call themselves Anarchists or anything they please, but their acts are wholly the manifestations of their personalities and individual natures, the results of a broken and unsuccessful life, the fruit of that thirst for notoriety and greatness which becomes a mania and suggests the most revolting deeds. No theory, no matter how absurd in itself, can possibly have any connection with the destruction of men accidentally found in a certain place, as in the case of the Barcelona Theater and the Paris hotels. The killing of Deputies might be supposed to be in pursuance of political aims, if the Chamber were notoriously hostile to the proletariat and if representatives and spokesmen of the working-classes were excluded from it; but, in fact, there are in the Chamber both revolutionary Socialists and even Anarchists, whom chance alone has preserved from the Vaillant bomb.

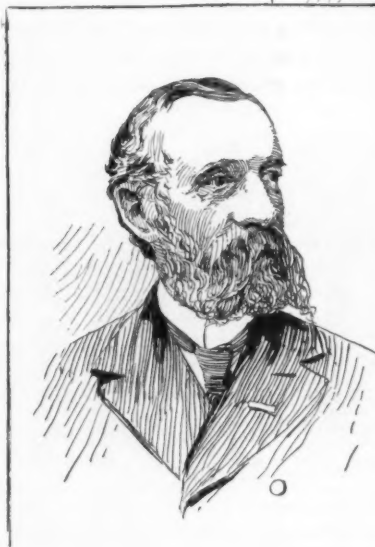
Vaillant simply wished to attract general attention to himself, to become the tragic hero of the day, and he succeeded. Every such deed as Vaillant's finds a number of envious imitators, and a series of such deeds in succession apparently point to a systematic plan and a general principle. Such, however, is not the case. It is difficult to believe that Ravachol and Vaillant committed their crimes under the influence of any special Anarchist publications, which are full of threats and indictments against society. One cannot fail to observe that the most innocent publications, intended purely for amusement and light reading, are capable of producing totally unforeseen effects on weak minds. On the other hand, while perpetual abuse and threats and accusations that have no real basis cease to influence readers or even to possess the slightest interest for the outsider as soon as it becomes known that the professional revolutionists simply display the stock in trade, an indirect hint thrown out by an important and responsible paper will take root and often lead to sad consequences. Yet papers, regarding themselves as patriotic and right-minded, systematically excite one class of the population against another, one nation against another, or will indulge in reckless denunciations, without its occurring to anybody to raise the question of their criminal responsibility in the event of their seeds falling on favorable soil and bringing about physical conflicts and riotous disorder.

The influence of the Press and literature generally, as that of otherwise expressed and published opinions, cannot be controlled or regulated by any law. The law can restrict the freedom of the Press, but unfortunately it has not the means of guarding men from being influenced by absurd and wild ideas, from the consequences of personal malice and diseased vanity, from the traditional and artificially-nourished hatred of certain nations, religions, and classes. Where the real and great danger lies, is that the diseased or desperate victims so numerous in society have at their disposal the most powerful resources and weapons of destruction which the recent scientific technical progress has furnished. Now these destructive inventions are made and perfected in anticipation of war with external enemies; they are the natural product of our modern militarism. Governments are obliged to allow and even encourage the use and development of destructive agents in the name of national political safety. Hence it is difficult to prevent the appropriation and adaptation of these fatal agents by the discontented elements of society, who apply in their own fashion the ordinary arguments used in favor of physical force in international relations. The excessive and controlling influence of militarism in Western Europe is reflected in facts which at first sight may seem to have no direct relation to it. Yet there is hardly any doubt that the terrible explosives would never have fallen into the hands of the Ravachols and the Vaillants, if they were not constantly being prepared for the benefit of possible external enemies.

Proportional Representation in Belgium.—The question of proportional representation, which has never excited any widespread interest in this country, is so seriously taken in Belgium that a ministerial crisis has been impending on account of it. The Moderate Right and the Advanced Liberals strongly urge this feature of the proposed electoral reform in that country; the first because they regard it as imposing a check on what they fear will be the excesses of the democratic movement, and the latter because they look upon it as a means of enhancing the influence of education and intelligence in the government of the country. On the other hand, the Extreme Right and the Moderate Liberals are very strongly antagonistic.—*The Outlook, New York.*

THE AGRARIAN MOVEMENT IN DENMARK.

NORDLYSET, the Danish-Norwegian journal, published in New York, is responsible for the statement that the Norwegian Agrarian Union has at the present time a membership of 80,000 persons, and that by April 1 this will probably be increased to 100,000. These figures are very large for a country like Denmark. Special attention is called to a lecture delivered recently by the President of the Union before the Industrial Union of Copenhagen, in which, among the main reasons for the existence of the movement, the following were given: The low price of farm-products. From 1888 to 1892 wheat sold 5 per cent. lower than from 1870 to 1874; rye, 23 per cent.; barley, 21 per cent.; oats, 12 per cent. The selling price of butter has fallen proportionately. On the average, all farm-products now bring 20 per cent. less than in the Seventies. Compared with other pursuits, farming is not so well paid. The various industries can provide for a reduction in prices by corresponding reductions in expenses, and by rapid changes in business methods; but the farmer cannot do that. The value of the soil, ground-rent, leases, etc., are fixed by law and very



F. ANDERSEN-ROSENDAL.



HARALD BRANDT.

difficult to change. While prices have fallen on farm-products, several taxes have been increased, labor costs more than formerly, and the actual expenses are greater than ever before. In addition to these, many calamities, such as cattle diseases, droughts, failure of crops, and exclusion from English and German markets, have been visited on the Danish farmer. All these things cause the Danish Agrarian to rise against the antiquated ground-rent system and the new taxes. At present, the land-owner bears proportionately more of the public taxes than the mechanics or manufacturers. The Agrarians want a reduction in price on all necessities; they want to increase the number of small farms and households; they want to make the country laborers owners of lots. To realize these ends, the Agrarians demand great changes in the existing laws.

The *Tilskuere*, Copenhagen, gives the following account of the rise of this movement:

The Danish Agrarians were organized as a party, November 23, 1893, in Odense. On the same day they issued their program, which is very much like that of the "United Left" of twenty years ago. It is a union of the owners of the great landed estates for the protection of their own selfish interests. The originators of the movement are Andersen-Rosendal and Harald Brandt, owner of Sonder-Elkjar. They are both well known in Denmark as prominent agriculturists, economists, and writers on financial subjects. The President of the Union is the royal Chamberlain, Barner, owner of Eskildstrup, who became "the

dark horse" of the election. The real leader is Andersen-Rosendal. The main points of their attacks on the existing Constitution and laws of the country are the tithes and customs-duties. They demand economy in the public administration, which means a radical reduction in the military and naval budgets, and the dismantling of several forts.

REFORM IN INDIA.

THE appointment of Lord Elgin to the Vice-Royalty of India has directed the attention of the British Public and Press to the ever-increasing responsibility of that position, and especially at this time when so many of the population of England's largest possession are crying out for reform. The prevalent opinion in England is that the Government of India, if not altogether faultless, is by no means as bad as painted by habitual grumblers. Thus *The Times* ridicules the demand of a constitutional government for India. "The newest wine of the West," says that paper, "put into the old bottles of the East, would produce some very singular results. It cannot be too clearly understood that elective institutions are entirely foreign to the genius of the East, and that no genuine demand for them has ever been put forth. The outcry for them comes from a small literary class, who, by the very education that suggests it, are placed entirely out of sympathy with the mass of the people from which they spring."

The Standard says: Among the natives of India are to be found many men of great learning and rare accomplishments, and capable of holding their own, either in argument or in action, with the civil servants and governors of British birth. But the ablest of them would certainly confess that, whatever his ideals may be, it would be absolutely impossible for the class to which he belongs to sustain its own in the contest for influence, if the advantage of British prestige, resting in the last resort of British arms, were withdrawn.

The Daily News advocates greater liberality toward the natives in the distribution. There are some posts which must be held by Englishmen. But it cannot be just and therefore it cannot be expedient to put a practical barrier before a door supposed and declared to be open. There is nothing which can prevent a Hindoo, Mohammedan, or Parsee from obtaining a place in the Civil Service of India, provided always that he is rich enough to come to London on the chance of defeating unknown competitors. This is not a dignified or satisfactory attitude for any Government to assume. It is particularly hard to defend in view of the fact that the Native Judges of the High Courts are frequently acknowledged more than equal to the Judges sent out from the English Bar.

The Pall Mall Gazette thinks that India is preparing itself for a period of disorder. Cheap and superficial education is at fault; the Babu who has picked up enough knowledge to read the prints of Padgetty is ever ready to spread Radical ideas, and in India Radical ideas are even sillier and less practical than they are in England. The contempt of authority and the want of respect for its ministers, which here, in the West, we impute to ourselves for righteousness, is spreading over India as it has lately spread over France and Spain.

The Statesman, Calcutta, describes Lord Lansdowne's, the late Viceroy's, tenure of office a failure, and cites the restriction of trial by jury in Bengal and the amendment of the Composition of the Legislative Council. The paper declares that the outgoing Viceroy's attitude has been unsympathetic toward the people throughout his whole term of office.

Woman Suffrage in New Zealand.—By the success of her recent experiment, New Zealand now occupies the unique position of being the first community of the British Empire to elect a Parliament under Woman Suffrage, and the result will be watched with interest by every English-speaking community the world over. Many believe that women would be better occupied as wives and mothers, while others are of opinion that the step taken by the people of New Zealand was one in the right direction, showing that a young nation had recognized that the wives and mothers of the colony were in every respect worthy of having a voice and vote in reference to their own welfare. Some go even further, and advocate that women should have a Chamber of their own in the Legislative Council. We are not prepared to advocate Woman Suffrage for Queensland. But, should the time arrive when it will be thought desirable to grant it, it will also have arrived to give them a direct voice in Legislature, for the two concessions must go together.—*The Standard, Mackay, Queensland.*

NOTES.

THE members of the Omladina, whose trial is at present going on at Prague, have been sentenced to the disciplinary punishment of dark cell and bread and water on account of their unruly behavior, which made it impossible for the court to continue the examination.

THE police at Warsaw, the capital of Russian Poland, assert that they have discovered a widespread conspiracy, the object of which is to secure the freedom of Poland. Many arrests have been made. Among those in custody are the entire editorial staffs of two newspapers published here and many Catholic priests. The conspiracy is said to have extended to many other places in Poland. At Kielce a police visit was made to the seminary and college there, which resulted in the seizure of a large number of pamphlets calling upon the youth of Poland to rise and free their country from Russian oppression.

Il Popolo Romano, Rome, says that when the military tribunals appointed to judge the Sicilian rioters have finished their work, King Humbert will declare an amnesty for all those convicted by the tribunals, with the exception of those found guilty of murder, pillage, or other crimes of a serious nature.

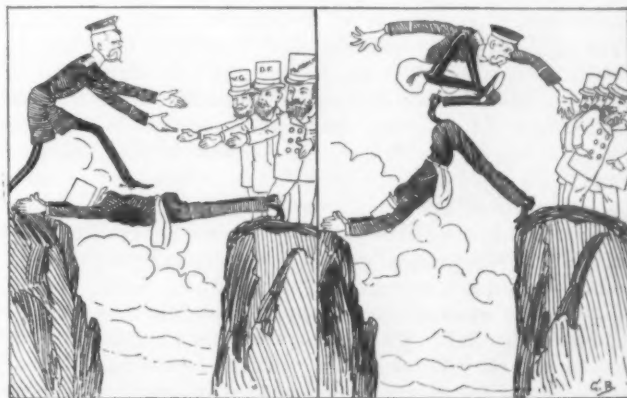
THE loss of a small sailing-vessel called the *Augusta Victoria* gave rise to the rumor that the Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamship *Augusta Victoria* had foundered at sea. The officers of the company, both here and in Europe, were overrun by anxious inquirers. The report was, however, without foundation, and the company has installed proceedings against the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, as the reporters of that paper circulated the rumor.

IN every part of Germany meetings have been held to demonstrate in favor of the commercial treaty with Russia. The governments of Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden are in favor of the treaty, and it is confidently expected that the Bundesrath will accept it without opposition. The Agrarians, however, are protesting against the treaty. The Agrarian League held a monster demonstration in Berlin on Sunday, February 18. It is admitted, even by the Agrarians and Ultra-Conservatives, that the treaty will be ratified by the Reichstag.

"THE opinions of the German press about Chancellor Caprivi have changed very much of late," remarks the *Rotterdamsche Courant*. "Even those who have persistently attacked his policy acknowledge that he has acted with much wisdom. The Commercial Treaty with Russia has been prepared step by step, and the advantages gained by Germany are greater than even his friends expected."

THE Italian Agrarians are hard at work trying to increase the duty on wheat. Many Deputies are in favor of this duty, but the industrial and commercial people are preparing to protest very energetically against it. Delegates from Naples, Genoa, and other commercial centers have gone to Rome to protest against higher protection of grain.

THE usual conflicting reports continue to arrive from the seat of war in Brazil. The insurgents effected a landing on February 9, inflicting severe losses upon the Government troops; 500 of the latter are said to have been killed and wounded during the engagement, while the insurgent losses are admittedly 270. Five towns have been taken by the rebels in the disaffected province of Rio Grande de Sul. General Niemeyer has resigned from the command of the Government troops at Nietheroy, and as he was one of Peixoto's ablest officers, his resignation puts the President to some inconvenience. The President ordered twenty-two officers to be executed immediately, as they had been planning to join the rebels. Of great importance are the advantages gained by the rebels in the States of Santa Catharina and Sao Paulo. The latter State is bounded on the north by the State of Rio Janeiro and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Its area rather exceeds 112,000 square miles, and it is one of the richest States of Brazil. Its chief towns are Sao Paulo, the capital, with a population of more than 25,000, and the important maritime town of Santos, having a population of more than 10,000. The farmers of the State have large quantities of live stock, from which the rebels will be able to obtain horses for cavalry and mules and oxen for transportation purposes. President Peixoto's friends have advised him to compromise with the enemy.



The Agrarian papers make Eulenburg-Prassen the Bridge between Caprivi and the Conservatives.

The way the Bridge Works.

—Kladderatsch, Berlin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A SWEDISH STATESMAN.

A MOST interesting controversy has been going on for some time, bearing upon the relation of Sweden to Denmark during the Danish-German War of 1863-64. In THE LITERARY DIGEST of August 5, 1893, there appeared an article by C. St. A. Bille, who was at one time Danish Minister to the United States, in which it was claimed that the Swedes betrayed the Danes. In the present article, translated from *Tilskeuren*, Copenhagen, M. Bille comments upon some of the assertions made by Louis de Geer, the Swedish Prime Minister, in his Memoirs, just published. These two papers are the first that have been published to show the real causes of the dismemberment of Denmark. M. Bille writes:

The Scandinavian idea, says de Geer, was an heritage from Oscar I., and gladly accepted by Carl XV. Maderström, then Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, was for many years in full accord on this matter with Hall, the Danish Prime Minister. Sweden encouraged Denmark to separate Holstein, not only from the Danish Crown, but also from Schleswig, in the hope that Germany would be satisfied to take Holstein, allowing Denmark to incorporate Schleswig. When Denmark, by the Patent of March 30, 1863, separated the two duchies, Germany protested, and threatened interference. Sweden did not promise any active help till July, 1863, when Carl XV. visited



LOUIS DE GEER.

Frederik VII. The King's promise was simply personal; no Swedish Minister was present. The Danish Premier, Hall, was present, and immediately sent a note about the execution of a Treaty to Hamilton, the Swedish Minister to Denmark. Hamilton was won over. Many meetings were held afterward between the Kings and their Ministers. De Geer claims that Hall originated the idea of alliance. Now, I have Hall's word for it, that Hamilton was the first to propose it. At any rate, the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Maderström, sanctioned the idea. Hall did not rest his hopes for help upon the promises of the flighty and unreliable Carl XV. He trusted the responsible Ministers, and there was nothing in their conduct, up to September, 1863, which could indicate a retreat from the promises made explicitly, or the promises implied in correspondence on the subject. Judging from Maderström's actions in July, 1863, and his visit to Copenhagen in August, the Danish Ministry had reason to believe the Swedish Ministry and the Norwegian *Statsraad* agreed. Yet, de Geer tells us now, and expects us to believe him, that the whole affair was one between the Kings, Hall and Maderström; that the other Ministers knew nothing about what had been going on—not even he, Geer, the Prime Minister. He declared, that they first learned about it, when the Alliance-Treaty was laid before them.

The Alliance Treaty was discussed September 8. There were present Maderström, Sibbern, de Geer, and the Minister to Denmark, also the minister of Finance, Gripenstedt, whom de Geer relied upon as a help in the discussion, particularly against Hamilton, who favored the Treaty. Gripenstedt argued against the Treaty, and urged the unreasonableness of Sweden's promise to fight Germany in the case Schleswig was attacked. He spoke strongly, and became even personal in attacking the King. Sibbern and de Geer spoke more moderately against the Treaty. Maderström did not express his opinion, says de Geer. Hamilton argued that it was too late to step back, and that the royal word could not be recalled. The King insisted upon helping Denmark, and the natural solution of the difficulty would have been the resignation of the Ministry; but nothing of the kind happened. As it was, the Ministry remained, Hamilton resigned, the King gave in, Maderström beat the retreat, and Denmark was left to take the consequences of her forward and bold actions, instigated

by the hope of Swedish assistance. The treacherous part of the business was that no direct information about the retreat was sent to Denmark. The Danish people and the Danish Government were left to find out the truth the best way they could. And then it was too late; they were already involved in war with Germany.

The Memoirs of de Geer effectually dispose of Hr. v. Qvanten's *Ur Dagens Krønike*, in which he attempts to shield Carl XV. and blacken the Danish history of the time.

THE COLOR OF HAIR AND EYES IN DENMARK.

SÖREN HANSEN, M.D.

UNDER the direction of the statistical department of the University of Copenhagen, over 300,000 observations were made last Winter of Danish children's hair and eyes. This is only a small part of work to be done in the same direction, but it fits into its proper place among the twelve million observations made elsewhere. It is expected that the Danish observations will go far to settle the question of difference in the color of boys' and girls' hair and the period when the color changes. It will take a long time before the final results can be announced, but it can already now be said with certainty, that the Scandinavians are the most light-colored race in Europe, and that the geographical location is not the only cause for the color of the hair and the eyes. A single Danish observer in the southern and eastern part of Jutland found among 2,000 subjects, 306 with dark or black hair, 1,267 mixed, 333 light, and 94 red; 65 individuals had dark eyes, 408 mixed, and 1,527 light. Calculations give as a result 22.9 per cent. dark, 77.1 per cent. light. In Norway, the blonde type is 85.5 per cent. of the population; comparing with this the prevailing light type of Germany we have: Schleswig and Holstein, 43.3 per cent.; Mecklenburg, 42.3; Pomerania, 42.6; Oldenburg, 42.7; Hanover, 41.0; Rhine provinces, 39.6; Westphalia, 38.4; Prussia and Saxony, 36.4; Posen, 36.2; Brandenburg, 35.7; Bavaria, 30.2; Silesia, 29.3; Würtemberg, 24.4; Alsace-Lorraine, 18.4. This list shows how strongly the light and the dark are mixed. Besides the extremes of light and dark, there is a 54 per cent. of the mixed type. In Norway, the different country districts show greater variation than in any other country as regards color of hair and eyes, the form of the head, the height of body, and other physical peculiarities. In some of the inland valleys we find only 12 per cent. of the mixed types, with 61 pure light, and 23 pure dark. On the West coast the mixed type prevails and foreign elements are to be found. On the Southern coast the dark type prevails, and from this coast inland, the types become more pronounced and less mixture is found. It is expected that the Danish observations will confirm the general supposition that the light-haired races are taller than the dark ones.—*Naturen og Mennesket, Copenhagen, December.*

What is Tobacco?—This question lately agitated the Courts of Law in France. Most people know tobacco when they see it, but Madame Justice is depicted with a bandage over her eyes, so that she cannot see the plainest thing right under her nose. One would think that even with the nose alone she could distinguish the fragrant weed from other weeds. But it seems she cannot, as may be seen by the following: M. Raphanel, a horticulturist, in Montluçon, raised a couple of dozen plants which grew and blossomed bravely. "Come and see my *Nicotiana Colossea*, vraiment magnifique!" he said. And all the Montluçon amateurs came, and saw, and envied. But one day, there came a *contrôleur de la régie*, or official of the Government tobacco-monopoly, accompanied by the Commissioner of Police. They seized the two dozen tall plants, and fined the gardener 56 francs for cultivating tobacco on the sly. Naturally he refused to pay, and appealed to the Director-General of State Manufactures. That oracle replied with a quotation: "No one is allowed to cultivate *le tabac* without permission or as an ornamental plant." "But," asked M. Raphanel, "what is tobacco? Is it only *Nicotiana Tabacum*, as I supposed, or is it also the fifty other *Nicotianas* out of which no tobacco can be made?" The directors could only repeat parrot-wise the "Nul n'est autorisé à cultiver le tabac." The gardener, being a plucky man, would not give in, and the Congrès d'Horticulture took the matter up, and gave the tobacco-experts to understand that tobacco is only made of the *Nicotiana Tabacum*.—*Manchester Guardian, Manchester.*

THE NEGRO REPUBLIC OF THE MID-NIGHT EMPIRE.

THE *African News*, New York, gives some very notable particulars of the development of the "One Negro Republic."

In December, 1821, Lieutenant Robert F. Stockton, United States Navy, agent of the United States Government, and Dr. Ely Ayres, agent of the American Colonization Society, obtained, by purchase from King Peter and other African chiefs, Cape Montserrado and a surrounding tract of country, eligibly situated on the west coast of Africa, between the fifth and sixth degrees of north latitude; and in January, 1822, a small company of negroes from the United States, who a short time before had been temporarily left at Sierra Leone, were settled there.

The Colony of Liberia, thus commenced, grew in numbers, enlarged its territories by repeated purchases and treaties, and was managed and controlled by The American Colonization Society down to 1847, when it declared its independence, and established a national Government, republican in form, and modeled after that of the United States.

Successive additions were made to its territories, until they reached from the river Gallinas on the northwest to the river San Pedro on the southeast, a distance of some seven hundred miles, and extended back from the sea-coast some two hundred miles or more to the Kong mountains.

The territorial area is stated to be from 120,000 to 150,000 square miles—about twice as large as the New England States. Generally speaking, the climate is most agreeable and healthful for the Negro, and it is believed, by many, that the Caucasian can live and thrive on the high plateaus of the interior; but this is yet to be demonstrated. The soil is one of the richest and most fertile in the world, capable of producing in abundance not only everything grown in the tropics, but many of the fruits, vegetables, and cereals of the temperate zones.

The population is composed of the colonists and their descendants, now supposed to number from 15,000 to 20,000; an equal number of natives dwelling in proximity to the colonists and more or less civilized, both classes professing to be Christian; and from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 of aborigines, who are pagan and Mohammedan.

The natural resources of Liberia are abundant. In her rare facilities for raising coffee alone, she has that which can make



JAMES J. CHEESEMAN, PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.

her a rich people. Each small farmer, by industry, can have his grove of coffee. Its superior qualities are well known in the markets of the world, and the demand for it is unlimited. Add to this cotton and other fibres, rice, sugar, rubber, valuable dye and other woods, palm-oil, and many other tropical products, and we get some idea of Liberia's possible wealth.

Joseph James Cheeseman, the President of Liberia, was born in Grand Passa County, March 7, 1843, when Liberia was still a colony. His parents were sent out to Liberia by the American Colonization Society, and were among its early founders. He has most efficiently and creditably filled many offices in Church and State. He was ordained pastor of the First Baptist Church in Edina in 1868, and filled the position till he was elected President of the Republic.

When a young man he served in the militia of the Republic, and held the position of adjutant of the Second Regiment.

On the 5th of May, 1891, he was elected President of the Republic for a term of two years, as provided by the Constitution of Liberia, and during the present year has been re-elected for a second term.



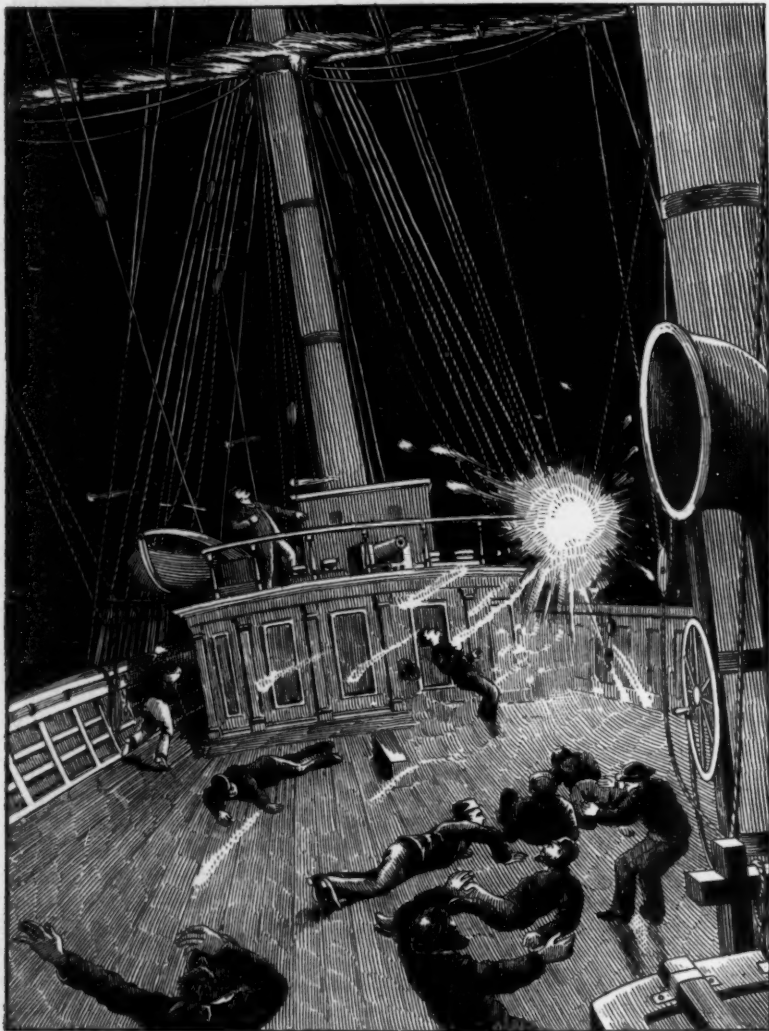
COAT-OF-ARMS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

The Fathers of Our Country.—It is well to keep the reputed paternity of our country before the common people by the name of Washington; but Washington's intellect shrinks out of sight before Jefferson's, and Jefferson's dwarfs in comparison with Paine's. Washington whipped some average British soldiery; Jefferson was more than a match for Napoleon Bonaparte; he gave us more than half our country with a stroke of his pen, without spilling a drop of blood; and the whole of our country has grown up on principles enunciated from the French jail, where Thomas Paine lay languishing, dreaming dreams that we have awakened to realize.—*Dr. Elliott Coues.*

ELECTRIC FIRE-BALLS.

IN spite of several reports of the appearance of electric fire-balls, their existence has been doubted. A recent observation, however, sets this matter at rest. The Swedish bark *Edward*, loaded with iron-ore, sailing from Havre to New York, experienced three bombardments with electric fire-balls. Our picture represents the most severe of these, which took place at night during a heavy storm. The captain was at the helm and the men were engaged in taking in sail, when a very large ball struck the rigging, and immediately after exploded with a deafening noise, throwing all hands to the deck. Curiously enough, the men were not injured nor the rigging torn.

Another electric fire-ball was observed on an estate in Jutland, Denmark, July 24, 1877, and reported by the owner, and the report confirmed by the numerous observers. He wrote: "We felt



EXPLOSION OF ELECTRIC FIRE-BALLS ON SWEDISH BARK "EDWARD."

a heavy thunder-storm coming all forenoon, but did not anticipate any danger. We went to dinner at twelve; but were no sooner seated than all were stricken with fright and benumbed. A fire-ball of about the size of a human head, of yellow-red color, came flying in through the open door of the room in which we were seated. It struck the floor, exploded, and disappeared. Nobody was hurt."—*Illustreret Familie Journal, Copenhagen*.

Wesley Mills, M.A., M.D., in an address published in *The Popular Science Monthly*, New York, February, on the subject of "Heredity in Relation to Education," says: It cannot be too much insisted on that the great purpose of all education is to furnish a favorable environment for the development of the highest type of human beings consistent with the innate inherited tendencies.

CHINESE FUNERALS.

The Chinese have at least three religions, Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism. But the funeral rites of the three sects are identical. The three religions are much alike, and are all largely founded upon Indian Buddhism. Moreover, religion is a very second-class affair in China. The priests of two sects often live together in the chunmiest way. Filial devotion is the real religion of China. All China is one huge family, and the Emperor is the "Great Father."

A writer in *The Pall Mall Gazette*, London, gives an account of a Chinese funeral which he says is very much the same in all parts of the Empire. In China, when a person dies, his neighbors come in and help the women of the family to make the shroud. The body is put in its coffin. Then the funeral ceremonies begin, if there is money enough. If there is not, the coffin is put back in its place of honor until the family finances look up. The day of the death, or the day after, the relatives, not living in the house, and the friends come to pay the last duties of respect to the deceased. When the visitors arrive, they are shown into a room in which are all the women and children of the establishment. These latter set up a dismal howl, in which the visitors join, or to which they listen sympathetically. When the tympanum of even a Chinese ear begins to ache, the guests are ushered into another apartment where the men of the house give them tea and refreshment. The refreshment varies according to the means of the family. In the house of the rich it is a dinner. The Chinese hold that the seat of the human understanding is the stomach. A well-conducted Chinese funeral is the most gorgeous sight in Asia. It may seem a little finisely, but that is a mere matter of taste. At the front of the funeral procession walk the noisy musicless musicians. Then come men (they may be friends, they may be coolies) bearing the insignia of the dignity of the dead, if he had any. Next walk more men carrying figures of animals, idols, umbrellas, and blue and white streamers. After them, come men carrying pans of perfume. Just before the coffin walk bonzes, Chinese priests. Over the coffin, a canopy is usually carried. The casket is borne by about a score of men. Immediately behind the coffin, walk the children of the deceased. The eldest son comes first. He is dressed in canvas, and leans heavily upon a stout stick. He is supposed to be too exhausted by grief and fasting to walk without the aid of this staff. The other children and relatives follow this chief mourner. They are clothed in white linen garments. White is the mourning color of the Danes, of the Burmese, and of the Chinese. The women are carried in chairs in the Chinese funeral procession. They sob and wail at intervals and in unison. When the burying-place is reached, the priests begin chanting a mass for the dead, and the coffin is put into the tomb. When the coffin is laid in its final position, a large oblong white marble table is placed before the tomb. On the middle of it is set a censer and two vases and two candlesticks, all of as exquisite workmanship as possible.

Then they have a paper cremation! Paper figures of men, horses, garments, and a score of other things are burned. They are supposed to undergo a material resurrection, and to be useful to the dead in the Chinese heaven. The tomb is sealed up or closed, and an entertainment concludes the ceremony at the grave.

Fraternity Journalism.—Fraternity Journalism is to an organization as the Administration Building to the Exposition. It is not only the introduction, but also the exponent. Fraternity Journalism, though still young, is a vigorous child of its giant father. It may be said to have arrived at the awkward age when it grows too fast for its clothes, does not know what to do with its hands, and cannot be restrained from asking questions. It is, however, a very promising "infant," and has ridden the "goat" of nearly every Greek-letter society in existence. The questions "Can a fraternity organ be a good literary magazine?" There is no doubt that it might be a poor one.—*The Shield, Theta: Delta: Chi*, vol. ix., No. 4.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

BY ERASTUS WIMAN.

The period of quietude in business matters continues. The week has not revealed many signs of improvement or elements that create confidence. The purchases of dry-goods for the Spring trade show more activity, and a limited growth in demand for absolute necessities is apparent. The stock in country stores has been allowed to run down so low that there must be a revival in the jobbing-trade. Still, the movement is slow, and nothing like the accustomed activity exists. There have not been any failures of moment, and collections are reported fair. Nevertheless, it is a trying time, when values of the great staples continue to beat the record of the lowest of low prices. Wheat, the great regulator of values in the widest areas, and on which the debt-paying power of the largest class depends, has touched an unheard-of price. Never before has No. 2 Spring wheat sold in Chicago so low as 55c. for immediate delivery, or in Liverpool so low as 60c. The loss on the surplus alone by decline in value, as compared with last year, is over 100 millions of dollars. Added to this, the low price of cotton, the continued fall of silver, and iron-ore touching a price so low as \$2.25 per ton, reduce the earning-power and the purchasing-power of the people to the minimum. It is difficult to see what we have to rely upon to revive trade and stimulate activity, when conditions which seem universal the world over apply with such great intensity to this people. This intensity comes from the fact that hitherto the country has not been dependent upon external trade. Yet, when the volume of output of manufactures reaches the possible limit of home consumption, and cannot be exported because of high prices, our sole reliance for outside sales is found to be on articles the price of which yields less than the cost of production. The price is regulated by competition with labor in India, Russia, and elsewhere. The prospect for the American farmer and the large class dependent on him, so long as his remuneration is thus to be regulated by conditions outside of America, seems not very encouraging. Inasmuch as the farmer and his immediate following constitute sixty per cent. of the population, their ability to buy and power to pay is, in a certain sense, the measure of the ability of the whole country to buy and pay. Until a new set of conditions is created, the prospect will not be very encouraging.

Prices of many things are so low that we may reasonably expect improvement. It would take very little to restore confidence in the interchange of articles of necessity, and with such an abundance of money now lying idle, there would soon be a revival of business if values were to increase even slightly. The prospect of legislation is reasonably good, and though there is far more reliance on its settlement than there should be, this element of uncertainty must soon disappear.

The bank-statement shows the effect of the operations of helping forward the Government Loan, and, beyond that, reveals only a vast accumulation of idle money. When commercial paper is able to command large sums for periods so long as six months, at a rate of only one and a quarter per cent. for that period, it shows to what extent money goes a-begging for employment.

LEGAL.

Death of a Principal Revokes Agency.

That the death of a principal revokes the agency, unless it is coupled with an interest, may be a hard rule for those who, without notice of such death, continue to deal with the agent on the same basis as before, but no principle is better settled in our law. Those dealing with an agent are held to assume the risk that his agency may be terminated by the death of the principal, without notice to them. The Supreme Court of the United States, in *Thayer v. Long*, U. S. Sup. Ct., Dec. 11, 1893, has lately affirmed the doctrine, holding, further, that in the case of the death of one of two joint principals, the agency was revoked, even as to the survivor. This latter rule, the Court says, may admit of some doubt, although the weight of authority is in its favor; citing *McNaughton v. Moore*, 2 N. C.,

189, and *Rowe v. Rand*, 111 Ind., 206. But in the absence of direct proof to the contrary, the presumption is that the agent has accounted to the surviving principal for payments received after the death of the other principal.

The Tax on Corporations.

Among the decisions of the week before last in the Court of Appeals was that in the important tax case of the Second Avenue Railroad Company against the Tax Commissioners, in which the city was unsuccessful. The General Term of the Supreme Court, in the decision which has been affirmed at the Court of Appeals, held that in taxing the personal property of corporations the city authorities must deduct the debts of the company. The rule is the same as that in taxing private individuals. The city authorities were anxious to obtain a decision which would allow a considerably larger amount of taxes to be collected from some of the corporations of the city.

The Legal Status of the Oyster.

The legal status of the oyster has caused some discussion in the law journals. The January *Northwestern Law Review* considers the subject of "equitable oyster stew." A Chicago dry-goods house became insolvent, and a receiver was appointed by a court to take possession of the property. The receiver advertised for sale the goods of the insolvent firm, and, as there was a restaurant attached to the dry-goods house, he also advertised "oyster stew, only 20 cents." The *Northwestern Law Review* lays down a number of propositions which, it says, should govern courts of equity in the disposition of oysters under such circumstances. For instance, "Any party desiring bread in addition must apply to the Master of the Rolls. He who comes into equity must do so with clean hands—and a white apron (this refers to the cooks and waiters only). The fee (to the waiter) may be kept in suspense, any rule of the common law to the contrary notwithstanding; but no waiter shall receive a fee upon a fee."

Vendor and Vendee of Personal Property.

The three actions of a vendor of personal property against a vendee who refuses to accept the goods are held in the late case of *Van Brocklen v. Smeallie*, 140 N. Y., 79, S. C. 35 N. E., 415, to apply to such intangible property as a share in a partnership. Judge Finch in the opinion states these three remedies, as follows: (1) "The seller may store the property for the buyer and sue for the purchase price; (2) he may sell the property as agent for the vendee and recover any deficiency resulting; (3) he may keep the property as his own and recover the difference between the contract price and the market price at the time and place of delivery." And these remedies, the Court holds, apply to executory as well as executed sales; but in executory sales a valid tender and refusal would be necessary before the vendor could sue (citing *Hayden v. Demets*, 53 N. Y., 426; *Dustan v. McAndrew*, 44 N. Y., 72; *Mason v. Decker*, 72 N. Y., 595).

How Far a Liquor-Saloon May Be a Nuisance.

The case of *Haggart v. Stehlin* in the Supreme Court of Indiana (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. VIII., p. 125), which decided that a liquor-saloon may be a nuisance *per se*, marks a distinct advance in the law. The court laid down no rule that all liquor-saloons are a nuisance, but only that under the peculiar circumstances this one was. The case is therefore not necessarily opposed to the recent cases of *Barfield v. Putzel*, Ga., 1893, 17 S. E., 616, and *Pfingst v. Senn*, Ky., 1893, 23 S. W., 358, in both of which the court refused to enjoin the keeping of a saloon, holding that a saloon is not necessarily a nuisance. But the case is plainly in advance of *Tyrrell v. Cranford*, 128 N. Y., 341, where the Court of Appeals says that one who on his own premises reasonably conducts a lawful business, can in a general legal sense do no injury to any one.—*University Law Review*, New York.

Use of Photography in Litigation.

The use of photography in litigation was singularly illustrated in an action of ejectment recently tried before the United States District Court at Cincinnati. An old document, containing an almost

illegible indorsement, was offered in evidence to support a plea of adverse possession. Attached to this document was a stipulation made before a previous trial, signed by the attorneys, that the middle letter of one of the signatures to the indorsement was M. It was impossible to determine with the naked eye whether it was M or H. No objection was made to the competency of this evidence. Counsel took the document and had it photographed and the photograph enlarged. The plate of the camera, unlike the human eye, does not tire, and as in astronomy the negative brings out stars invisible to the naked eye, so here the sensitive plate received an impression much stronger than that made on the eye, and when the photograph was enlarged, it was clearly shown that the letter was H, and not M, as had previously been stipulated.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

F. P., STOCKTON, CAL.—Why is the ruler—or rather, at present, nominal ruler—of Egypt called the Khedive?

Khedive is a Turkish term indicating a rank superior to a Prince or Viceroy, and inferior to the independent Sultan.

T. R., ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Why are the natives of Missouri universally styled Pukes?

The word is a corruption of the older name Pikes, which still obtains in California as the description of the migratory poor whites from the South, who are said to have come from Pike County, Missouri.

U. R. T., MONTGOMERY, ALA.—When was it said, "The French language has only five words"?

When Louis XIV., in 1660, married Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. of Spain. She was so gracious to every one, in her desire to conciliate all parties, that Cardinal de Retz, in speaking of the general feeling of the court at this time, said: "The French language contains but five words—'The Queen is so good.'"

R. A., BALTIMORE, MD.—Where can I find "'Tis always morn somewhere in the world"?

In Richard Hengest Horne's "Orion," Book III., Canto II., published in 1843.

H. P. E., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—

Ye gentlemen of England

That live at home at ease,

Ah! little do you think upon

The dangers of the seas.

I lately read that those lines were written by Thomas Campbell; but I cannot find them in his "Collected Poems," which I have.

The lines were written by Martyn Parker, who died in 1630.

F. A. T., CARLISLE, PA.—Can you give some information regarding Henry Wharton, the author of several works in Latin?

He was a clergyman of the Church of England, and chaplain to Archbishop Sanford in 1688. He is said to have died of "excessive work and medicine" in 1694. He was a favorite pupil of the great Newton. D'Israeli, in his "Calamities of Authors," says he died at the early age of thirty, "a martyr of literature."

JOHN R., WILKESBARRE, PA.—Which was the earliest English colony on this continent?

Sir Humphrey Gilbert's establishment in Newfoundland (1583) was the first attempt at colonization. Sir Walter Raleigh's settlement on Roanoke Island was the second; but both these were failures. Massachusetts was the first successful colony, but Maryland was the first English province in this country.

L. E. W., ALBANY, N. Y.—What are the geographical limits of Scandinavia?

In the sense in which the term is ordinarily used by Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, Scandinavia includes all those portions of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Iceland, not exclusively or mainly occupied by Lapps or Finns. The Faroe Islands are also sometimes included under the term, as is also Northern Schleswig. Some authorities recognize only Sweden and Norway as constituting Scandinavia.

WE LAUGH SOMETIMES.

The Wit and Humor Contest.

(41) A NEW YORK farmer, from Auld Scotland, after reading a letter just received, exclaimed: "Gude preserve us;" when a friend near said, "Jamie, what's the matter; some one dead?" "Waur nor that," answered Jamie, "butter's gawn down half a bawbee a poun'."

(42) LITTLE MAGGIE B. (sitting on her Grandfather's knee): "Tell me some stories from the Bible, Grandpa—something about the Revelation." Grandfather tells her of the last days of the world, and that the trump shall sound and wake the dead.

MAGGIE (with a puzzled face): "But, Grandpa, if the trump sounds loud enough to wake the dead, won't it kill all the living?"

(43) SMITH: "What kind of light did Noah use in the Ark?"

JONES: "Give it up."

SMITH: "Why, an arc-light, of course."

(44) DURING the progress of a trial in one of our Western courts not long since, in which a defendant was charged with robbing a railroad laborer, the section-foreman was called upon the stand as a witness for the State. He was of undoubted Teutonic extraction, and fully appreciated the high and responsible position he occupied as "section-boss," as will appear from his answers to the questions propounded by the prosecuting attorney:

Q. "Do you know the prosecuting witness here?"

A. "Yah, he vos vorking for me on der section."

Q. "By whom are you employed?"

A. "Huh?"

Q. "Whom are you working for?"

A. "Me? (in surprise). I don't vos vorking for nobody; I vos der foreman!"

(45) AUNTIE: "Does you know, Doctor, dat if you 'se not doin' Sam's liver no good, you 'se makin' a Christian out'n him?"

DOCTOR (mystified): "What makes you think so, Auntie?"

AUNTIE: "'Cause, ebery time he takes a dose of your medicine, he says, 'O Lord.'"

(46) THE following is vouched for as an actual fact:

A young man, known as Long-Nosed Bennet, said to his wife, the morning after their marriage: "Now, Melindy, if you're going to wear the pants, git up and make the fire; if not, say so, and I'll wear 'em myself. We might as well settle this matter at once." After several years, I asked him: "Well, Uncle Charley, how did it turn out?" He replied: "Wall, we've been pullin' and haulin' ever since, and I 'low each of us must have got a leg."

(47) A SPARE RIB.

ADAM once enjoyed a life
That we poor mortals covet;
Until his rib became his wife,
And then he learned to love it.
For had he never lost that rib,
And love had no beginning,
He never would have learned to fib,
Which started all our sinning.

(48) A DEADLY ANALOGY.

JERRY mused o'er this question long
(Slow was his nature):
"What two great bodies do compose
Our Legislature?"

The answer, sure, is hard to seek,
But this was Jerry's:
"The House of Representatives
And Cemeteries."

(49) WE notice that the young ladies coming to the restaurant for eatin' purposes wear Eton jackets, too! That's where the eternal fitness of things sticks out.

Keep Up with the Times.

don't cling to the imperfect things. Do you use cereal foods on your breakfast table? Then you need cream. Borden's Pearlless Brand, evaporated Cream is decidedly superior in richness and flavor to ordinary milk or cream.

CHESS.

Mr. Steinitz furnishes *The New York Recorder* with the moves in the cable-match now being played by the champion and the Liverpool Chess-Club. The latest moves are as follows:

FIRST GAME—MAX LANGE'S ATTACK.

White (Steinitz). Black (Liverpool).
17..... Q R—Kt
18. R—K Kt P—K R 4
Black—12 pieces; White—12 pieces. Liverpool to move.

SECOND GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

White (Liverpool). Black (Steinitz).
15. P—B 5 P—Kt 4
Black—14 pieces; White—14 pieces; Liverpool to move.

At the Brooklyn Club, on February 17, Mr. Steinitz played twelve simultaneous games, two players consulting against him at each board. The champion won nine, lost two, and one was drawn.

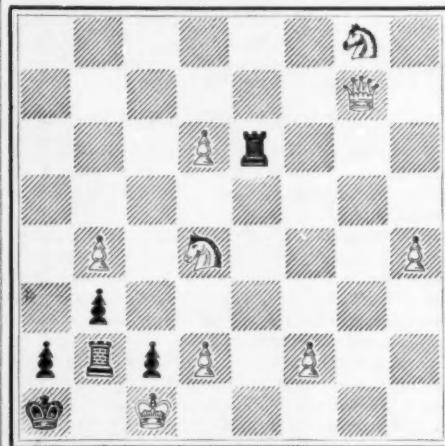
The fourth game of the match for the American championship, between Showalter and Hodges, was played Saturday evening at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess-Club, and resulted in a draw after five hours' play, and fifty-four moves.

A "knock-out" tourney will be played on Washington's Birthday in the rooms of the Franklin Chess-Club, Philadelphia. Sixteen players will start, and when a player loses two games, he will be dropped.

Put on Your Thinking-Caps.

We begin in this issue the publication of selected problems. Send in your solutions. From Denmark comes:

PROBLEM NO. 1.



White to play and mate in three moves.

Several chess-experts have lately died in Germany; among these are Hermann Zwanzig, of Leipzig; George Schleuther, of Tilsit; Dr. Julius Sichel, of Halle; Jacob Keim, of Mannheim.

The Newcastle Weekly Chronicle (England), calling attention to the February number of *The Chess Monthly*, London, says: "It is a particularly interesting number. The frontispiece consists of an excellent portrait of the great financier chess-player, Baron Albert von Rothschild, which is accompanied by a selection of his games, and the following biographical sketch: 'Baron Albert von Rothschild was born on October 29, 1844, and is at present the chief of the Vienna banking firm, S. M. v. Rothschild. A lover of the game, and a generous patron of native talent, it was he who sent B. English to the International Congresses in which his name figured so honorably. Later on Max Weiss took his place in the Baron's favor, and he is at present an employee in Baron v. Rothschild's bank. Fame will also have it that Baron Rothschild's influence was the stepping-stone to Kalisch's success during the few years he resided in Vienna. Baron v. Rothschild was acting president of the Vienna Chess-Club from 1872 till 1884, and since then he has been honorary president. A player of considerable talent himself, Baron Rothschild is a daily visitor at the Vienna Chess-Club, and enjoys a bout with the best players of the club.'"

Current Events.

Tuesday, February 13.

In the Senate, Senator Gray concludes his speech in favor of the Administration's Hawaiian policy. . . . In the House, debate on the Bland Seigniorage Bill is continued. . . . More than thirty lives are lost and thousands of cattle perish in a blizzard in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. . . . Thirteen men are buried alive by a cave-in in a mine at Plymouth, Pa. . . . The Bath (Me.) Iron Works are burned, and they are not to be rebuilt. . . . Town elections in New York State: Republican gains of supervisors shown. The Parish Councils Bill passed to a third reading in an amended shape in the House of Lords. . . . In the House of Commons, the Liberals carry an amendment to the Employers' Liability Bill by only two majority. . . . Hans von Bülow, the pianist, dies in Egypt.

Wednesday, February 14.

In the Senate, routine business is transacted. . . . In the House, the debate on the Bland Bill is continued.

The National Liberal Federations adopts resolution against the House of Lords. . . . A conspiracy to free Poland is discovered by the Warsaw police. . . . The price of silver declines further in London.

Thursday, February 15.

The Senate passes a Bill as to railroad-stations at town-sites in the Territories. . . . In the House, debate on the Bland Bill is continued. . . . John Y. McKane is found guilty of conspiracy to violate election laws. . . . President Doie's reply to Mr. Willis' questions is made public.

The House of Commons disagrees with many of the House of Lords' amendments to the Parish Councils Bill, and the Unionists decide not to support the Lords in their position. . . . An Anarchist is blown up at Greenwich by an explosive with which, it is supposed, he intended to wreck the Observatory.

Friday, February 16.

The Senate rejects the nomination of Wheeler H. Peckham to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. . . . The President is requested to furnish information on Hawaii. . . . In the House, the Bland Bill is debated, and the Bou-telle Hawaiian resolution passed. . . . All the large silk-factories in New York shut down on account of a strike for higher wages.

Forty-one men killed and many injured by a boiler explosion on the German cruiser *Brandenburg* at Kiel. . . . The Speaker in the House of Commons rules that the Lords had exceeded their powers in adopting an amendment to the Parish Councils Bill relating to revenue.

Saturday, February 17.

Only the House in session; the Bland Bill is discussed.

The French Grain Tariff Bill passes its first reading in the Chamber of Deputies. . . . The Bundesrath is unanimous in favoring the Russo-German Commercial Treaty. . . . The Queen is said to be urging the Peers to modify their attitude on the Parish Councils and Employers' Liability Bills.

Sunday, February 18.

Three thousand miners thrown out of employment in Ohio in consequence of a dispute as to wages.

Paris trade crippled by the Anarchist scare.

Monday, February 19.

No business transacted in the House, owing to absence of quorum. . . . In the Senate, the nomination of Senator White, of Louisiana, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court is confirmed; the Hawaiian debate continued. . . . John Y. McKane is sentenced to six years' imprisonment. . . . More Hawaiian correspondence published.

Emperor William visits Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh. . . . The House of Lords rejects the House of Commons' amendments to the Parish Councils Bill.

In these times of distress, it would be well for us to recall Dean Swift's charity-sermon. He announced his text, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," and then said: "My brethren, if you are satisfied with the security, down with the dust."—*Exchange*.

MISS CHARITY: "Oh! you poor man, and what do you specially need, this cold weather?"

MR. TIPS: "I'm a waiter, ma'am, and would like a low-cut vest and a swallow-tailed coat."—*Exchange*.

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FUNK & WAGNALLS' STANDARD DICTIONARY.

OPINIONS OF VOL. I.

FROM THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1894.

The Latest English Dictionary.

Great has been the advance made within the past ten years in the amount of lexicographical aid available for those who speak and write in the English language. Prior to that time the American was obliged to consult the Unabridged Webster or Worcester, which, though eked out by necessary supplements, represented in their main word-lists the dates 1864 and 1859 respectively; while Englishmen could avail themselves of little that was later or larger than Latham's, Todd's, Johnson's, Stormonth's (good in matter but defective in range of vocabulary), Skeat's (purely etymological), or the Imperial, the last of which, though excellent in many ways, hardly met with the demands of modern lexicography. But since then Dr. Murray's New English Dictionary on Historical Principles has thoroughly covered the letters A—C, and, by anticipation, nearly all of E; the Century Dictionary has appeared in its entirety; and the finally revised International Webster of 1890 has proffered a one-volume lexicon of increased merit and enlarged vocabulary, yet at a price less than was charged for earlier editions. And now comes the first volume of the Standard Dictionary of the Funk and Wagnalls Company, which work, like the Century, has

Considerably Outgrown its Original Plan, and is fairly entitled to rank with its best predecessors as a friendly rival, and as having some special merits of its own. . . .

What, in comparison, is the new candidate for public favor, issued by Dr. Funk and his associates? A detailed examination and resultant statement will afford an answer to the question. . . .

A somewhat detailed examination of the words likely to be assigned to first-class authorities, working outside the editorial rooms of the present dictionary, clearly indicates that Dr. Gregory and his subordinates have largely relied, in test cases, upon the aid of the helpers named. The old difficulty—how to get specialists to do prompt and usable work—has evidently been somewhat minimized in this instance. . . . The thoroughness of search for competent work is also illustrated by the assignment of Scottish terms to the Rev. William Wye Smith—a name which, by the way, was suggested to Dr. Funk by Mr. Smith's Scottish renderings of portions of the Bible in The Sunday School Times. Furthermore, a strong additional "advisory committee" has effectively co-operated in regard to new words and disputed spellings and pronunciations.

"Good Use," as the Final Test, has been Largely Sought, in the Right Places, and the Results are Valuable.

It is no disparagement to the gentlemen mentioned above to say that to the English student the most important name of all is that of Professor Francis A. March, of Lafayette College, which immediately follows that of Dr. Funk, the editor-in-chief, Professor March being assigned the rank of consulting editor. Just what his labors have been, again, one does not know; but his scrupulous accuracy and fidelity make it plain that he would never have allowed so prominent a use of his name without a corresponding return of scholarly toil. Furthermore, since his son, Professor Francis A. March, Jr., trained under his eye, and now his associate, is named as responsible for the department of etymology, the purchaser of the dictionary learns in advance that which a detailed examination proves,—that the elder March's important labors for English scholarship have in it received a considerable addition. His special department of supervisory work has been that of spelling and pronunciation. As regards the etymologies of this dictionary, it may be repeated, as was said in this column at the time of the appearance of the Century Dictionary,

that the labors of Skeat and other recent students have rendered shabby work in this line impossible or inexcusable; and certainly the Standard Dictionary is to be trusted in this field, as the slightest turning of its pages shows. . . .

Mere number of words, of course, is not the only or the chief test of value in a lexicon; and the Standard Dictionary has carefully ruled out words still to be called barbarisms, as well as some that are clearly obsolete. Some of the new inclusions are of doubtful value; but there can be little question that, of the "thousands of words here admitted for the first time," such words as "accusably," "acidulation," "criminology," "Delsartian," "electrocution," "errancy," "heliochrome," and "linotype," deserve recognition.

The Electrical Vocabulary is Particularly Rich and Trustworthy.

A special feature, somewhat recalling the methods of Richardson and Stormonth, is the frequent use of the habit of "running in" subordinate words of minor importance, whereby a great saving of space is made. Under "amphi-," "anti-," "be-," and other prefixes, clearness and compactness of related definitions are thus secured. A more dangerous experiment, for the eye, was the printing in the main vocabulary of comparatively unimportant words in agate instead of nonpareil. But the device is less annoying than was to be expected. Interesting and serviceable is the custom of printing—as under "apple," "dog," "craniometry," "gum," "holiday," etc.—lists or tables of varieties of the original type. Some of these are very long, and must have involved vast labor. In this feature the Standard Dictionary easily surpasses all its rivals; but unfortunately such lists soon become antiquated, and the wisdom of introducing certain of them in a work of this sort is at least doubtful. The instructor in rhetoric has long taught his classes to study the growth of language by the multiplication of related or subordinate descriptive terms, and for such study much aid is here given.

The definitions are good, though neither infallible nor conformable to the individual opinion of any one man. An example of the

Courage of Lexicographical Accuracy is afforded under the words "Jesuit" and "Jew," on the same page. . . .

The scheme of pronunciation is that indorsed by the American Philological and American Spelling Reform Associations, and is, of course, for the most part, clear and scientific. . . . But all schemes of the sort are but means towards ends; all must be in some way unsatisfactory; and the present one being, as has been said, substantially indorsed by the American Philological and American Spelling Reform Associations, is mostly clear and clean. In pronunciations, and also in spellings, the utility of this dictionary is promoted in no small degree by the familiar but always serviceable device of printing the variant opinions of all leading dictionaries where they differ. Not only, indeed, is given the preference of the dictionaries, but also (by a clever numerical device) that of the members of the advisory committee of the present work.

In orthography, a modest but definite advance is made towards a simplified and more nearly phonetic spelling, as follows: "Between two ways of spelling the same word, both by recognized authorities, preference is given to the simpler form." . . . A prominent explanatory page is devoted to the subject, so that the dictionary, without opening itself to any charge of "crankiness," must do something to promote the changes indicated—and that, too, at a time when the new Webster really goes backward, and the New English offers the spelling-reformers no aid whatever.

An interesting element in the new lexicon is that which, in fact, first attracted the notice of the public when its initial announcements were published—the

attempt to make a systematic and intelligent discrimination, by the use of the double hyphen, between actual compound words and mere word-groups. No two writers, probably, would agree as to the hyphenization of any fifty words taken at random; but certainly all will admit that too much irregularity and inconsistency is commonly found in this matter. The German double hyphen is here employed for actual compounds, as against consolidated words, temporarily divided at the end of lines. The editor of this department of work in the dictionary (Mr. Teal), has gone on the principle that words should not be hyphenated unless absolutely necessary, and that, in particular, "no expression in the language should ever be changed from two or more words into one (either hyphenated or solid) without change of sense." This is an intelligent principle, and it has intelligently been followed. . . .

In the vocabulary, nouns not proper are printed with small initial letters—a wise course, notwithstanding the contrary usage of the New English and Webster's International. . . .

In general, A Standard Dictionary of the English Language is

An Honest and Thorough Piece of Work.

It well illustrates the wise study of actual good use as tested and attested by a consensus of authority, showing the weight of opinion of an excellent advisory committee, having varied but unquestionable competence in different walks of life and letters, and giving its opinions concerning both national and provincial language in a manner likely to promote linguistic unity. The dictionary, in a word, is, as it ought to be, a recorder as well as a law-giver, and it is an authority for that very reason.

FROM THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 15, 1894.

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